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BY B. F. MEYERS,

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ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

NEWBERN, N. C., Dec. 28th, 1862.

DEAR FRANK:

I thought as I had a little leisure time, I would write you a short letter, to let you know a little more of the rough times, some of the Bedford county boys have experienced since you last heard from me. Our Brigade got light marching orders on the 4th day of Dec., and on the morning of the 5th, we started, not knowing where we were going. It rained hard all day, and we marched a distance of twenty-miles through the sandymud. At night we were camped in the woods, to seek shelter as best we could, for we had neither shelter-tents nor blankets, and some had no over-coats. We built up large fires, and all got in a pile in the centre, officers and men. We thought when we started it would only be something of a Black-Water raid, out on the border of North Carolina, and return to Suffolk, to the nice little log houses we had put up for winter quarters. The next morning, Dec. 6th, we were formed in line at 5 o'clock, and took up up our line of march. At 12 o'clock we came to a small town, the size of Bloody Run, called Gatesville; it is the county seat of Gates county, North Carolina. The county building is poor. On the other side of this town, some three or four miles, runs the Chowan river, whither we marched, but owing, the General said, to the boats not being there, we were marched back to within a mile and a half of the town and encamped, where we stayed until the next afternoon, Sunday, Dec. 7th. When the word came to fall in, the boats were at the landing. We marched down, and our regiment was put in the gunboat, Vidette, and the other regiments of the Brigade on other boats sent for that purpose. By this time I began to think it was no Black Water raid. So I made it my business, the first opportunity I got, to ask one of the seamen where the boats were going, when he told me he did not know. So I was where I started. But not going to be put off in this way, I asked him where they had come from, when he told me Newbern, North Carolina. My eyes were opened then, for I Knew General Foster was in command at that place and supposed they were sending us there for reinforcements, although there were all kinds of conjectures as to where we were going, both by officers and men. We sailed down the Chowan river into Albemarle sound and out of that into the Panlico sound, by Roanoke island, and on the morning of the 10th of Dec., landed at Newbern, where we were disembarked and marched about two miles the other side of the city into a naked piece of land, what I supposed to be a field or farm, where we stacked arms and commenced hunting wood to build fires to keep us warm. Newbern is a fine city and has some very nice buildings. It must have been once a flourishing sea-port. Gov. Stanley resides in a most magnificent residence. In the evening, after we had got warmed up by a cup of strong coffee, which is a soldier's only drink, and got our limbs straightened out of the cramped position we had rode in, (having been much crowded in the boat) we got orders to have three days rations in our haversacks and seven days crackers and salt in the wagons, and be ready to march in the morning at 5 o'clock. Morning found us as ordered, with "Pap Wessel," as we all call him, taking the advance, and the troops General Foster had here, coming up in the rear. On we tramped, with but little difficulty, sometimes capturing, killing, or wounding, a few of their pickets, until the afternoon of the 13th Dec., when we were brought suddenly to a halt by the coarse voice of a six-pounder on the opposite side of a large cypress swamp. We were not left long standing, before logs were cut and rails were carried by the pioneer corps of Gen. Foster, composed of a hundred good stout colored men, and a road was made for us to cross over. We captured the battery and caisson wagon, with a "Mr. Johnny Rebel," sitting straddle of his piece.—We stopped here, a couple of hours, until the bridge was made strong enough to pass the artillery over. During this time, the woods about were skirmished, and some 15 or 20 of the enemy killed, that were sticking in the swamps picking off our fellows, and several came in with flags of truce. After the Artillery got across, we moved on, fighting back their pickets until our General sent orders for us to halt and camp for the night, as it was too late in the day to bring on a general engagement, and that we were now within two and a half miles of the town of Kinston. Now comes the joke on the little old Hundred and First, for it was ordered out of the Brigade for picket duty, and our company to be thrown out as Videttes, without fire or coffee, and the ice freezing every night two inches thick in the little brooks and runs. We were run up so close to the enemy's pickets, we could hear them spit. Our Major was officer of the picket line and he called on Lieut. Mullin to assist him, while Lieut. Corley commanded the company. Major Taylor was a Methodist preacher and belonged to the Pittsburg conference. He went to the war as Capt. of company H, of our regiment, and a month ago he was promoted to the Majorship of the Regiment and has been in command of it ever since. He is loved by all the officers and men of the Regiment. The line officers of the Regiment presented him a sword and belt, costing forty dollars, to show their respect for him. We never had a staff officer that received such a compliment. Well, I must come back to my subject. It was a watchful night. We could hear the cars running, bringing reinforcements, and the moving of troops, the drums beating, and the officers giving command, all night. In the morning, when our major was paying his last visit to the picket line, he came out on the main road to where was the advance on lookout post, as it is called, to know how the front was, when a fellow on horseback rode out of a little branch of woods and fired at him, but luck had the shot of miss. One of our boys returned the fire. This opened the battle for Sunday, Dec. 14, and the enemy came drumming and cheering. The fight lasted six hours and a half before we drove them. The 103d Pennsylvania Regiment, in our Brigade, lost more men than any of the force engaged. They made three desperate charges, through a swamp. They made a charge over the 18th Massachusetts Regt. The latter are ashamed of their officers leaving another Regt. run over them. Col. Gray, of the 96th New York Regt., in our Brigade, was shot dead, through the heart, while crossing the brigade over the Neuse River, into the town of Kinston. The devils had the bridge all covered with rosin and turpentine, so if they would have to retreat, they could burn it. They fired the bridge and threw their loaded guns upon it, thinking, I suppose, they would get hot enough to go off by the time we would get to the bridge; but they were fooled, for we succeeded in putting the fire out before the bridge was burned to hurt it, and threw their guns in the river. We marched through the town in pursuit of the retreating enemy, to a distance of three miles on the other side, where we encamped again for the night. We were halted in the town about an hour; while going through, you ought to have seen the boys opening out the liquor stores, and rolling out the apple-brandy, the only kind of liquor they have. In our country it is called "apple jack." The next morning, instead of keeping on, we were marched back over the bridge, on the left bank of the Neuse River, when we completed what they had attempted to do, viz: burn the bridge. After that was done, we took the road for White Hall. I almost forgot to tell about the town of Kingston. It is something larger than Bedford and a very pretty place. On the night of the 15th, while the main body was lying in camp, a battalion of cavalry, was sent to destroy the bridge at White Hall, and an iron clad gun-boat that was found out to be there more than two thirds done. It was to be plated with heavy iron, so as to render it impervious to heavy shot. The cavalry found that there was a heavy force there, of South Carolina troops, who had arrived a little too late for the Kinston fight. On the morning of the 16th the infantry was "double quicked" up to the scene, where another fight commenced. This one lasted about three hours and a half, in which time we routed them, and put them to flight. We staid on the left bank of the Neuse, burned the bridge across it, and destroyed the gun-boat, together with 2000 barrels of turpentine. This is the tar and turpentine country. White Hall is nothing more than a large plantation. While this fight was going on, another battalion of cavalry, with two guns, were sent to Mount Olive Station, some seven miles from Goldsboro', to cut the railroad at that place. They reached it, cut the telegraph, and destroyed the railroad at intermediate points for a distance of ten miles, and burnt a half mile of trestle work, three bridges, and returned to the main body during the night. On the morning of the 17th, we moved on the Goldsboro' railroad bridge. While we were moving, another force was sent to Tompkin's bridge, over the Neuse, below the rail-road bridge to destroy it, the main column pushing on; we found the Rebels one mile this side of the bridge at Goldsboro', drawn up in line of battle, awaiting our arrival, with an open country before them. Our artillery was soon put in position, and commenced shelling them, while the infantry was pitched in upon them causing them to fall back without much ceremony across the river. On the opposite bank they had their artillery planted, where as we advanced, they opened out a general fire, together with their infantry, all along the line. Added to this, they had an iron-clad railroad car, mounting two guns, protecting the bridge and road within range. After three or four hours fighting, General Foster gave orders to burn the bridge. Two or three attempts were made, but were unsuccessful, owing to the dreadful fire of their sharp-shooters until they moved up a couple of the large guns and shelled them out of the trees. While the fight was going on we heard the cars whistle, but we supposed it was their troops leaving, but to our surprise when everyth ing was as quiet as the grave and we thought the enemy whipped, we found out they were reinforced by Gen. Pettigrew and his South Carolina Brigade, when the fight opened again Pettigrew seeing our batteries, and thinking them in an exposed condition, pushed his whole command on them, thinking to capture them by a charge. The officers were on the track, waving their swords and cheering their men on, when they got within about 30 yards, the batteries opened with a cross and direct fire, literally annihilating half of his Brigade. Another heavy force advanced out of the woods on the right, which was repulsed by the infantry in like manner. This ended the day's work. We encamped on the battle field for the night, and the next morning, took up our march for Newbern, our work, Gen. Foster saying, being done. We arrived back at Newbern on Sunday evening, the 21st, (being gone from here 11 days) where we are now and I am told will have to remain. Col. Wallet a rebel conscription officer, was captured and paroled. There were 600 paroled after the fight at Kinston, and a great many at the other battles. I did not learn the losses on either side, at any of the battles. The reason was that they never were all gathered up before we were moving on some place else. Lieuts. Mullin and Conley commanded the 5th division of our regiment in the fight at Kinston. We were unattached and sent with a battery to another portion of the field. Our Captain never came down here with us. He does not like to go where there is any danger. He has never seen a fight. He is always sick about that time.—Mullen and Conley stand the blunts.

Yours, J. B. H.

CAMP of the 55th Reg't. P. V.
BEAUFORT, S. C., Jan. 1863.

MR. B. F. MEYERS.—

SIR:—Having a leisure moment, I employ it by writing a few lines for your worthy paper, which I hope will be of some interest to some of your readers. We are still quartered on our old camp ground, half a mile back of Beaufort, on which ground we have been encamped since the 27th of July last. The boys of our entire regiment, are in good health at this time, and they would all like to have another "whack" at the rebels like they had on the 22d of October, at Pocotaligo, and I think we could give them just as many minie balls as we did then, and I believe, by the way things are moving, that we will give "Mr. Rebel" another call pretty soon.

We are now well prepared for winter (should any come to S. C.) in every respect. We have plenty of fire wood, consisting of live-oak and pine, which is the principal timber of this island, and we don't spare it in taking it in. We have also a very pretty burying-ground to bury soldiers. It is neatly fenced in and made to look very pretty compared with what some of the "soldiers" burying grounds are. This island is of a very sandy soil; the wind blows the sand into our tents just like it does snow in the North. This island suits the barefooted negroes very well, for the sand is soft and pliable to their feet. This morning there was quite an excitement among the negroes of this little city. They were going on a boat to the negro encampment, about four miles from this place, to have a speech made to them by General Saxton (Military Governor of this island) about their freedom, and they appear to be as happy as so many mice, and they are all sure that this is their "birthday into freedom." I asked one of the negro men, this morning, why he did not go to hear the speech, to which he replied, "I am a free man, now, and I tink wen I go to de speech, massa Saxton would put me in colored company and den I mus fight. So I tay at home and do what I tink bin right, case I'm a free man." We have about 3,500 colored folks on this island at this time, and they are just as saucy and stingy, as the rebels themselves. If you want to buy a chicken of them, and ask the price, they will tell you to pay 50 cts. or leave the chicken, and if you want a dozen of eggs you must pay 50 cts. per dozen.

We have still our share of picketing to do on this island, and a good exercise of drill each day, with squad inspection every morning, and company inspection every Sunday morning, and that is the chief duty which we have at this place.

Soldiering is a trade which we are all getting tired of, and we all long to see this murdering rebellion coming to a close; but it appears that there is something holding it back. In nearly every battle which we have in Virginia, the reinforcements are always kept back until it is too late, and by that way our brave men are ofttimes defeated in the very best laid plans; at any rate I think there is a spoke out of the wheel somewhere.

We have now been in South Carolina one year and 20 days, to-day, and you may easily imagine, how tired we are of this sandy country. I was at negro church, a few Sundays back, and it was as good as any museum ever I was at. When they get to singing, they make as much confusion as two regiments of soldiers making a charge upon a rebel battery. At the time when our company was picketing Ladies' Island, when night came and we had to take our posts, the negroes would commence to shout, and as soon as they commenced to shout, our boys that were not on post, would commence to pull the chickens off their roosts, breaking up the meeting in a hurry, and making them wish they never had heard of the "Yankee" boys.

Rumors are abroad in camp this evening that we are going on an expedition to James Island, but it came from no reliable source.

Great praise is due to our Major J. H. Filler, for his bravery at the battle of Pocotaligo.

I remain, yours in haste,

ISAAC N. BROAD.

The Schoolmaster Abroad.

EDITED BY SIMON SYNTAX, ESQ.

☞Teachers and friends of education are respectfully requested to send communications to the above, care of "*Bedford Gazette.*"

EDUCATE THE HEART.

An Essay read before the Bedford Union Institute, January 10, 1863, by Miss Maggie O'Conner.

As this is my first connection with an Institute, I very naturally feel some diffidence in preparing an essay to be read before its members; and were it not for the hope that they will kindly overlook its many imperfections, I would gladly petition to be excused and resign the task allotted to me; especially as the theme naturally leads to moralizing, accompanied by comments, which may not prove agreeable or suitable. For, to comment well, requires much experience, and an intimate knowledge not only of books, but of human nature, a knowledge which, I am sorry to say, I possess very slightly, and therefore would have preferred a subject disconnected with education, either moral or intellectual; had I not been impressed with the idea that the members of the institute preferred educational topics, and as the proper training of the mind has so frequently formed the burthen of other essays, I concluded to vary mine by adopting as my subject, the training of the heart in preference to that of the mind. It is generally admitted that true and proper cultivation of the heart will inevitably produce good morals; and moral worth, accompanied by a highly and well developed intellect produces what all must admire: a perfect being.—Now as purity of heart and not perfection of intellect is our true and only passport to heaven, does it not seem just, right and reasonable that our hearts should be our first care in preference to our minds, since on the state of our hearts will depend our eternal election to happiness or misery. I have often asked myself the question, what is the true course to pursue in order to attain that perfection of heart which produces such happy results, by making us so cheerful whilst here below, and fitting us at the same time to be citizens of a better and brighter world? To my frequent queries, I have never received any other answer than this: a strict and steady compliance with the laws laid down by God, combined with a cheerful submission to the will of those whom he has placed over us as guides, in the form of our Pastors, Parents and Teachers. If a larger proportion of persons, and particularly the young, could be induced to view their pastors in the true light, how smooth would the way appear which now, perhaps, seems dark and drear, and instead of shunning those duly appointed guides, they would listen to their voices, how differently would they feel. To them they would become as beacon lights placed on a dangerous coast to warn the unwary and inexperienced traveler of the perils of his path, directing and guiding him safely over the shoals and sandbars of life, into an eternal haven of rest. Since, then, we owe so much to our pastoral guides, let us reflect well upon the nature of our duty towards them and in future resolve to practice it. If children owe implicit obedience to their parents, in compliance with the law laid down—Honor thy father and thy mother—how great must be the responsibility of parents towards their children, and how criminal the neglect of those parents who seem to be perfectly indifferent to the task assigned them, or else perform it in a murmuring unchristian manner. Upon mothers, especially, devolve the onerous duty of developing our first ideas, and making those holy, tender impressions which cling to us so tenaciously in after life; no matter how far we are departed from the beloved parents, who labored so zealously for our improvement, we can never forget them, but will always remember their untiring care, their practice of self-denial, which is not only the great characteristic of every good mother, but of every true woman; find her in whatever sphere of life you will, she is ever characterized by the love of duty and right. To no particular station in life is this impulse confined, as we see it diffused amongst the lowly, as well as amidst the more highly gifted ones of earth. And oh! were it not so, how cheerless and bleak would the homes of the poor become, if maternal love and watchfulness were the offspring of education and refinement, or a well tutored intellect, in place of the warm hearts which God gives to each and every one of us if we pervert them not from their original design. Too great a degree of refinement, or in other words an overstrained and misguided education, sometimes tends to weaken this natural impulse, but in no instance have I ever heard that a want of educated culture had impeded its growth or weakened its course. No, the love which begins with our birth ends only in death, exhaling ever afterwards a sweet remembrance of the loved and lost, who, from their happy home look down upon their earthly charge, longing only for a re-union with the absent ones, who are yet to be gathered into the mansion of their heavenly Father, where gladness prevails and sorrow enters not. Since such is the recompense of faithful parents, who consider their children's interest as their own, can any one conceive or imagine the amount of guilt which must and will attach itself to the careless parent, especially the mother, who thinks of nothing but her own case, seldom instructing her children in any good or useful knowledge, consoling herself with the idea that they have to go to school some day or other, and that the teacher, who has not enough of their own duty to attend to, can easily add mamma's with theirs; and be exceedingly gratified for the honor done them. If it were not for this class of mothers, who seem to be largely in the majority, our schools, and especially the free schools, would not be so crowded with children, who, from their ages, in many instances, would be entitled to the appellation of innocents; yet, from want of proper home discipline appear to have thrown aside all childlike simplicity, and in its stead to have adopted all the elegant slang phrases so common to Young America, presenting to the eye of the reflecting teacher, a scene which would almost baffle description. If these misled mothers would but know, and knowing, care, they would not send their children to school, so devoid of all good or useful training; thereby proclaiming more loudly than words could do: "I have not fulfilled my duty towards the angels loaned me; their young hearts once pure and good have gone to ruin; and I, their lawfully appointed guardian, am the cause. What a sad reflection might this be to those who accept such precious trusts; yet fail to comply with any part of their great responsibility. As regards the share which teachers have in assisting parents to form the young mind and to instil principles of morality and virtue into their hearts, much might be said and yet be nothing more than what has so often been said before by persons of more competent judgment and enlarged experience than myself as a teacher and in every other sense. However, there is one requisite which should never be omitted, in the necessary qualifications for a teacher, even if all others were perfect; and that is *Conscience*: for, if this great want exists, no amount of book learning should, or ever could, make up for it, as without its aid the pupils of the school could never advance in that science, which in my estimation precedes all others, the cultivation of the heart, the only foundation upon which any reflecting or conscientious teacher should ever attempt to build with the reasonable expectation of producing in more mature years that which should be the emulation of the old: a mind well stored with good, useful knowledge, guided in all its various conflicts, by that best of monitors, a pure and well trained heart. Since, if moral education be so necessary to form a perfect character why pass it now so lightly either under the parental roof, or in the school room; employing in the last named place, as teachers, those who perhaps deem it a very good subject to write about, but a very hard thing to practice, showing in their every day life to their pupils, what little value they attach to a knowledge of the only science which, after all, leads to true and lasting happiness. On this subject, let each and every one of us reflect well, if we be wanting or deficient; let us take into serious consideration that whilst it is all very well and proper for us to obey the law enacted by our late Legislature, in regard to the careful improvement of our minds, which form so perishable a part of our nature, we forget not the decree of a higher power, in reference to the developing of every good and virtuous impulse with which he has adorned us, and for which he will hold us accountable, if carelessly used or idly thrown away. Again, let me repeat that whilst we are striving for new mental food and culture, we forget not the moral and better part of our nature, *our hearts.*

Finally, the remark may be ventured, that the profession of teaching falls too generally in a very plain duty to the educational column: and that is the duty of affording, by subscription a general support to newspapers that devote a portion of their columns to the publication and discussion of school affairs in this way. Probably, it would be found, were the question frankly answered, "why has your educational column ceased?"—that the reply would be: "We are supported in it by the teachers and friends of education of the county, by an increase of subscription,—the only mode by which an editor can be enabled to continue any arrangement of this kind." If this is, and it is believed to be the case, it is neither politic nor right. Without proscribing or withdrawing his support from other papers, the teacher or educationist should, as a fair business transaction, sustain the paper that sustains his cause.

Apart from benefit to the general cause of education, we have no interest in advocating the establishment and support of these departments. They have taken from this Journal, from time to time some of its best correspondents, and they attract, no doubt, subscribers to the papers containing them, that would in their absence reach its list. But be it so.. As to the decrease of subscribers it can be borne, and all the more, since it is known to be in favor of the papers that have so materially aided the good cause. And the loss of the Journal's correspondents is not entire. To be sure, we do not see their hand-writing so often; but then before long we catch them in print, and put them in under the head of "Newspaper Selections." In this way, things are made even, and the good work is accelerated.

Good speed then to the Educational Departments, and a rich reward to the liberal newspaper proprietors who encourage them.

The extract given above is from an article in the Pennsylvania School Journal, on the "Educational Departments" of newspapers. It states some truths which we have long thought of putting on paper, but now we need only remark that they apply to our case exactly. Since "The Schoolmaster Abroad" made its appearance, nearly three years ago, scarcely half a dozen teachers of the county have written for it; and we have yet to learn that it has brought a single subscriber to the paper in which it appears. Nevertheless the *Gazette* generously gives up much of its space (of which it really has none to spare) for the purpose of fighting the battles of the schools and teachers. Friends, is this quite fair? Think of it.

We had the pleasure of meeting the teachers of South Woodberry in their district, institute, at Enterprise, on the 10th inst. Every item on their program was practical and important, and the exercises were interesting and profitable. The institute is made of the right kind of material, and cannot fail of the highest success.

PROBLEM.

Put 122 Gallons of wine in gallon, half gallon, quart, pint and gill bottles so that you have an equal number of each sort. MAGNET.

Coalmont, Pa., Jan. 15, 1863.

"WAR FRAZES."

Josh Billings takes a logikal vu of war frazes:

"Paralel lines" are them kind of lines that never come together.

"Militara necessita"—10 offishers, and a galon of whiski, to every 3 privates.

"Onluce the dogs of wor," but muzzle the kritters; if you don't, somebody will get hurt.

"War of Extruminashun"—this fraze belongs holey to the kummisara department.

"Advanse Gard"—this is a gard tha hav tu hav in our arma tu keep our fellers from pichin in to the enema fruntwards.

"Rere Gard"—this is a gard tha hav tu hav tu keep our fellers, when tha are surrrounded, from pitchin in to the enema backwards.

"Awl quiet on the Potermuck"—this shows what perfeck subjecshun our fellers are under.

"Pickets"—these are chaps that are sent out to borry turbacker of the enemy, and tu see if the kussed rebels has got a pass.

"Stratergа"—this is lying before the enema's works watchin' them entrenchin' themselves, and then attack 'em.

"Masterly Retrete"—this is when tha pitch in tu too many rebels, and have tu retrete tu keep feom gitrin' hict.

"Commander in Chefe"—this is an old feller, with spectikles on, tha hav in Washintun tu tell the soljers how to "cheer up, it wasn't his fault," after they git butifully in a fix.

"Soljers En Masse"—this is gittin' 'em piled up on top of eche other so tha can see the new road to Richmnnd.

"Concentrate your fire!"—this is shootin' their own men to keep them from takin' the yeller fever from the rebels.

A western poet has written a hymn intended to be sung by Congress, during its session, immediately after prayers. The following stanza is a specimen:

From Africa the negro came,
And, O Congress, bless his name:
Stand up, good Lovejoy, bless the day
The negro came from Africa.
In him we live, in him we move;
For him we preach, for him we pray—
For him we meet from day to day,
That colored cuss from Africa.

"WELL, that's always the way with telegraph folks!" exclaimed Mrs. Mellow. "The good news they send us one day is pretty sure to be contradicted the next. Why there's our neighbor, Sally Shute, who got a story as how her husband had been killed in one of the battles; and the day after it was all upset, for it proved to be another man. Give me the old mail stage after all," continued Mrs. Mellow, "if 'twas slow, 'twas sartin."

☞"Julius, did you eber speak in the public 'sembly before de lightened people?'

'In course I hab, nigga.'

'Wearah?'

'Why, at de police, darkey.'

'What war de subject ob de argument?'

'Minicipal regelation, nigga.'

'And what did you say on dat interesting occasion?'

'Not guilty! What else could a gemman say under de pression of de sukumstances?'

A NEW RENDITION.—Never say "nigger in the wood-pile." Speak of them, as Uncle Abe suggests, "Free Americans of African descent, come from under the accumulated fuel!"

A CUTE WIDOW.

It is related that a man on his death-bed called his wife to him and said: "I leave my horse to my parents; sell him and hand the money you get for him over to them. But my dog I leave to you; dispose of him as you think best." The wife promised to obey. So in due time after the death of her lord, she started to find a market for her animal. "How much do you ask for your horse?" inquired a farmer. "I cannot sell the horse alone," she replied, "but I will sell you the horse and dog together at a fair price for both. Give me $100 for the dog, $1 for the horse, and we can trade on these terms; and the cute widow conscientiously paid to the parents the $1 she received for the horse, and had to herself the $100 for the dog. Was she far wrong?

☞An old, unmarried farmer, named Abraham Hershey, died in West Hempfield, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, last week, and after his burial fifty-three thousand dollars in gold and silver were found in his house.

BEDFORD GAZETTE.

B. F. MEYERS, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, : : : : JANUARY 23, 1863.

Pennsylvania and the Draft.

The acquiescence of the people of Pennsylvania in the demands of the Federal Government for support in carrying on the war, has been fully attested, in various ways, but in no instance so signally as in that of the popular submission to the execution of the draft. Whilst a majority of the voters of the state, as was proved at the late election, are opposed to the policy of the Administration at Washington, and whilst the great mass of the people disapprove of the war as it has been conducted, the draft made upon the state militia, by the President, has been quietly submitted to, without any attempt at resistance, nay, without even a murmur of dissatisfaction. When the hour of this bitter trial came, we bethought us that our Commonwealth is the Keystone of that Arch whose crumbling span was to be re-cemented with blood. Our eyes were dimmed with tears, as we took the parting hand of friends and relatives torn from the dear circles of home by the chances of the conscription, but even blinding sorrow could not shut from our sight the prosperity and glory which surrounded, like a halo, the union of our fathers. We were willing to make one more sacrifice to test the policy, adopted against our will, by which we were assured the Constitution was to be vindicated and the Union restored. Hence, we Pennsylvanians, suffered ourselves to be conscripted and compelled into the army, in meek compliance with the mandate of the Federal Executive. But let not Congress and the Administration build false hopes upon this patriotic submission. Let it not be expected that Pennsylvania will again uncomplainingly respond to a similar call for conscripts. Since the proclamation issued by the President on the first instant, the object of the war has been entirely changed. Our armies are no longer fighting for the re-establishment of the authority of the Constitution and the restoration of the broken and sundered Union, but for the liberation of negro slaves held by rebel masters and for the purpose of reducing sovereign states to the condition of colonies or territorial dependencies. The people of this state have given their last man to this bloody, though Utopian crusade, and until the President and Congress revoke their Abolition program, a demand from them for more troops from this state, will be worse than useless. Besides, we have seen how other states have been permitted to get clear of the draft. We have learned how Connecticut, out of some five thousand men drafted, has but about one hundred and fifty conscripts in the service; how Massachusetts has enhanced the splendor of her Puritan virtue by the desertion of her drafted heroes; and how the great Empire state, New York, evaded the draft altogether. And, now, Pennsylvania asks for exemption from the bloody burden which New England Abolitionism would place upon her shoulder. Pennsylvania demands and will have justice. Standing ready to contribute her all to the restoration of the Union under the Constitution—willing to pour out her blood and her treasure for the good of the republic—she will give not another man, nor another dollar, to carry out the purposes of Abolition fanatics.

☞Messrs. H. G. and G. F. Baer, late proprietors of the Somerset *Democrat*, have disposed of that establishment to Valentine Hay, Esq., who succeeds them in the editorship of the paper. Mr. Hay is a young man of fine talent and makes a very good editor. Whilst we are sorry to lose the editorial society of our friends, the Messrs. Baer, we are glad to know that their mantle has fallen upon a worthy successor. We wish plenty of good luck to both the outgoing and in-coming editors.

☞Mr. James F. Campbell has retired from the proprietorship of the Greensburg *Republican*, Gen. Stokes having become owner of the whole establishment. The *Republican*, under the Campbell and Stokes *regime*, was greatly improved, both as to matter and typography, and is now one of the best papers in the State.

☞We are indebted to his Excellency, Gov. Curtin, for a pamphlet copy of his late message.

☞Hon. J. Cessna, Speaker of the House, and Hon. Alex. Stutzman, of the Senate, will accept our thanks for valuable documents.

☞That slow machine, the *Wheelbarrow* of the *Inquirer*, says that we have not had "the manliness" to retract the charge made by us that the Federal Administration is responsible for the disaster at Fredericksburg, and thinks we are in honor bound to do so, because, forsooth, Gen. Burnside takes the blame upon himself as to the time when and the place where the attack was made. Whenever Gen. Burnside will state that it was his fault that the pontoons were delayed ten days after he arrived opposite Fredericksburg, and whenever it can be shown that Gen. McClellan was superseded by Burnside by order of somebody else than the Administration, we will retract that charge, but not till then. The Administration placed Gen. Burnside in command, after repeated declarations by that general that he believed himself incapable to manage so large an army; they failed to remove him when he confessed that he was to blame for the attack at Fredericksburg; which is quite sufficient to place upon their shoulders the responsibility for the defeat.

☞Hon. W. A. Richardson has been elected to the U. S. Senate from Illinois, J. W. Wall from New Jersey, Thos. A. Hendricks and David Turpie from Indiana, and James A. Bayard from Delaware. They are all Democrats. These, with Mr. Bucklew, of our State, make 6 Democrats elected U. S. Senators since the beginning of the New year. A pretty fair commencement for 1863.

☞W. V. McGrath, Democrat, was, on Monday last, elected State Treasurer, for the term of one year.

The Magazines, &c.

HARPER'S MONTHLY.—The January number of Harper contains much that is interesting and instructive. In our opinion this work is much more generally *useful* than those exclusive exponents of Puritan literature published in Boston, the "Atlantic" and its *confreres*. Harper deals with the practical, touching upon the ideal only to amuse and not to indoctrinate.—The feature of illustrated articles on travel, topography, &c., is continued in the number before us, and forms one of the peculiar excellences of the book. The tales and poetry are up to the best magazine standard, the typographical execution is very neat, and the illustrations in the best style of the engraver's art.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—We have before us the January number of the 66th volume of this well-known and popular work. "Godey" is the oldest monthly magazine in the country. It has seen "Graham" and "Sartain" and many similar ventures spring up by its side, flourish and die, and now, having outlived them all, it blooms fresh and bright as in the days of its primeval existence. Godey's is the best $3.00 fashion magazine in the country. It is published at the following terms. One copy, one year, $3.00; 2 copies, $5.00; 3 copies, $6; 4 copies, $7; 5 copies and an extra copy to the person sending the club, $10; 8 copies and an extra copy to the person sending the club, $15; 11 copies and an extra copy to the person sending the club $20. Address: L. A. Godey, 323 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, Pa.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE & REVIEW, Philadelphia, is a very able periodical, devoted to Finance, Insurance, History, &c., and is published monthly by Whiting & Co. Every business man should read it.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY ARGUS is one of the best hebdomadals published in the eastern cities. It is intended as an antidote to the *N. Y. Tribune* and answers that purpose completely. It is a large double sheet, containing all the latest news and very full reports of the markets. Any person desiring to take a good New York Weekly, can do so by subscribing for the "Argus."

The Bedford Railroad.

We have before us copies of the last annual reports of the President and Treasurer of the Bedford Railroad Company. From the report of the President we learn that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has stepped in to the relief of the Bedford Company and that with the aid of the former and under the supervision of its engineer, the road is progressing toward completion. The road has been graded to a point within 6½ miles of Bedford. Of the portion under contract the President says: "Although circumstances which could not be controlled by the Board have delayed its completion as soon as was anticipated, we have now the pleasure of informing the stockholders, that the entire graduation and masonry, including the trestling,—excepting an inconsiderable part of section 7, and some trimming up on other sections—are finished, about four miles of the track have been laid and the bridge—an elegant and substantial structure—over the Raystown Branch of the Juniata, is completed. The tracklayers will resume their work with the opening of the New Year, and it will be pushed forward as rapidly as the weather will permit—the cross-ties for the twelve miles having been got out and delivered on the line of the road." The President also informs us that the Penn'a. R. R. Co. have converted into stock $25,000 of the bonds of the Bedford R. R. Co., thereby making the subscriptions of stock outside of the county, over $75,000, "and the money having been secured to pay for the construction of that part of the road which may be considered as lying east of Bloody Run, the money arising from the subscriptions made by citizens of Bedford county can be applied principally to the work west of that village." The report of the Treasurer gives the following exhibit of the receipts and expenditures of the Company during the year ending December 30, 1863:

Total receipts during the year	$21,874 38
" Expenditures " "	19,940 44½
Remaining in the Treasury,	$1,933 93½

Under a resolution of the Board, the Treasurer settled with many stock subscribers by taking their notes. The amount thus settled for was $6,227 32, of which $2,531 63 have been paid. The funded debt of the Company, which is owed to the Penna. R. R. Co., amounts to $90,000 00. The report of the Treasurer is quite full and gives an interesting exhibit of the minutiæ of the financial affairs of the Company.

The President of the Company, Hon. S. L. Russell, and the Treasurer, J. P. Reed, Esq., are both very energetic in the discharge of their respective duties, and the Board of Directors is composed of men of integrity and good business qualifications. We have no doubt that under their management the road will be brought to an early completion. In the words of the President of the Company, "the great object to be accomplished now, is to have the road made to Bedford," and we hope that this will be done as soon as possible.

☞The report of the loss of the noted iron-clad Monitor, off Cape Hatteras, a few weeks ago, has been fully confirmed. The officers and crew, nearly all, perished with the vessel.

[For the Bedford Gazette.]

A SERMON

Found in the pocket of an Abolition Missionary, who recently died at Hilton Head, S. C., of the Emancipation fever.

"AND THE ASSES SNUFFED UP THE EAST WIND."

My breethering and heerers: My tex wich I hev read unto you, kin be found in the Bible—no matter whar; but, ef you look for it, you'll find it thar. And I will divide the subjec' into three parts, namely: First, Wot is ment in our tex by the east wind; second, Who are the asses; and third, and lastly, Wot cum of thar snuffin' the east wind.

Now, my breethering, you all know, that for about nigh ontu about thirty years, thar has bin a lively breeze a blowin' from the east; and wot is ment by my tex, is the grate wind of the Aberlitionists. They hev bin blowin' thar trumpits, louder then the grate angel Gabrel-end, ah! and the voice of thar trumpits was heerd thru the intire land; and the voice of thar shoutin' was loud as the thunders of the mountins, ah! and thar cry was Freedom! Freedom! Freedom, ah! And the east wind becum a grate army; and they kep' a shoutin' from the east: "Free Kansas! Free Speech! and Free Niggers, ah!" And, in the emfatic languige of my tex, "the asses snuffed the east wind." And thar cum intu thar midst a grate apostel who hed snuffed the east wind; of whom it is sed by the onrighteous, that "His bones lies moulderin' in the grave, ah!" And he led on the multytood singin' "Glory! Glory! Hally-loo-yah!" and they went down intu the land of the heethens, and they shouted louder and louder; for, in the languige of my tex, "The asses snuffed the east wind, ah!" wich brings me to the second part of my subjec'.

Second, Who are the asses? My breethering and heerers, you want to know who are the asses, and I will tell it unto you, ah, for you know that my tex ses, "the asses snuffed the east wind." Now, wen the east wind blowed, and the army of the east wind shouted, "Freedom," thar wus a grate multytood in the north and in the west; yea, even in the south, who jined in and helped 'em shout, and blow and holler, and make loud noises, ah! like ontu the asses we reed about in the scripters. And these people, in the languige of the vulgar, are called Republicans, ah! and they jined the army of the east wind, for in the languige of my tex, "the asses snuffed the east wind, ah!" And they kep' a marchin' on, and a singin', and a shoutin', until thar cum intu ther midst, from the fur west a new apostel; and they shouted his name and spoke ontu him with a loud voice, sayin': "We are cuming, fawther Abraham, six hundred thousand strong, ah!" Then, he wus chusen ther king, and wus attired in the robes of a grate general, and the cap of the chieftin wus put upon his head, and he bravely marched thru the city of Baltimore, at the ded hour of the night, ah! and the army of the east wind shouted with a loud voice, "He is our king, our ruler, our mity man! and we'll hev no king, but king Abraham! Fur in the languige of my tex, "the asses snuffed the east wind, ah!"

But, my breethering, in the thurd place, lastly, "Wot cum of all this? Wot cum of thar snuffin' the east wind, ah? Why, it cum to pass after the grate king of the army of the east wus placed ontu his throne, that thar wus still a grate number of the people, who, not bein' asses (and, tharefore, not bein' able to snuff the east wind) would not bow the knee to Baal; and who would not worship king Abraham—nether by hook, nor by crook. And even some who had snuffed the east wind and found it spiced with the sweet murrs and frankincense, wich ever is wofted from the inhabitants of the fur land of Ethiopia, not likin' the east wind, ah, refused to worship and obey king Abraham. Then soon thar wus war in the land, and the grate army of the east wind marched to battle; and they shouted a new cry, the burden whereof wus, "Union! Union! Union, ah!" and then the people of the nation took up the cry; and shouted, "Union! Union! Union, ah!" after the manner of the army of the east wind; and thar wus "war and rumors of war," even as it is sed in the scripters. And, my breethering, though thar wus war, and fightin', and shoutin', and weepin', and wailin', thar wus still sum of 'em who wouldn't snuff the east wind, ah! and many who had snuffed the east wind, who had shouted the new cry of the army of the east wind, found that they wer shoutin' one thing and meanin' another, ah! And they begun to turn ther backs to the foe, and to flee in the direction of the east wind, ah! And the great king waxed wroth, my deer breethering; and he sent many of the people who would not snuff the east wind, away into prison. And he girded up his lines, and blu a loud blast on his trumpit, that sounded thru all the land, ah! And he shouted with a loud voice, sayin' all the people of the land shall be free, and I, king Abraham, do this day *proclaim* it, that all the people of my land *shall* snuff the east wind, ah! and all "American citizens of African descent" shall bow down and worship; and the army of the east wind that still remained true to his standard, ah, shouted "Long live King Abraham, ah! he is our king, our general, our mity man, ah!" and they shouted "Selah!" "And the asses snuffed the east wind," so ses my tex; and breethering, if you will not bow down and worship the king of the army of the east wind and snuff the east wind, ah—as my tex enjines, then you can't belong to the army of the east wind, ah, nor snuff the spicy gales that now blow soft from Ethiopia's strand, ah! For in the languige of my tex, "the asses snuffed the east wind."—Amen, ah! Breethering, sing, in conclusion, the "grand national anthem:"

"John Brown's body lies mouldering in the grave."

For the Bedford Gazette.

Can a President Resign?

Debilis, ignarus, sciale conscius, irregularis,
Quem mala plebs odit, dans scandala, cedere possit.

[Canon Law.

"The weak—the fool—the wicked should resign;
"And all whom men to infamy consign."

The above is the standard by which the Church and Canon Law of the middle ages, determined the case of resignation on the part of any of her officers;—and it might be well to examine the condition or points made out by the wisdom of past ages for this emergency, and see whether they may not be applicable to our *temporal* as well as to our spiritual rulers, in case circumstances should *plainly* indicate the necessity of a resignation of office on the part of *any incumbent, high* or *low*, in *State* as well as in Church.

1, *Debilis*—the weak in body or mind.
2, *Ignarus*—the ignorant—the fool.
3, *Male conscius*—the wicked, conscience-stricken.
4, *Quem mala plebs odit*—the unpopular.
5, *Dans scandala*—the public, notorious sinner.

If the present Chief Magistrate finds himself involved under any of these provisos, by which the collective wisdom of ages has secured the Church against the incompetency of her officers, and which are calculated to guard the State against a similar calamity, what prevents his Excellency to resign? Would he not be more *excellent* still? He has no objection to apply *Canon* Law to others—why should he object to *Canon* Law for himself?

G.

ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

CAMP NEAR FREDERICKSBURG, Va.,
Monday, Jan. 5, 1863.

DEAR FRIEND MEYERS:

Doubtless, a communication from this region would not prove uninteresting to your numerous readers. Thinking so, I concluded to pen you a line this beautiful afternoon, for the purpose of driving away the dull monotony of camp life. Since the late battle at Fredericksburg, we have fallen back to our old camp that we occupied prior to the fight. On Thursday, Dec. 11th, we took up the line of march and marched within two miles of the city, where we halted. We stood ready, with the horses hitched to the ambulances, prepared to start at a moment's notice. (I have been attached to the ambulance corps since the 25th of October.) All day, on Thursday, heavy firing was heard whilst the pontoon bridges were being thrown across the river. On Friday we marched about one mile farther, when we encamped for the night, sleeping in our ambulances, still having the horses in readiness to leave at any time in the night that we might be called upon. Our division (Humphrey's,) were encamped close by, sleeping on their arms, they, too, being in readiness to leave at any moment. Early on Saturday, the 13th, we drove upon the hill close by the Philips' mansion, used by Gen. Sumner as his headquarters, and in sight of Fredericksburg. At day-break the ball opened in real earnest, and such firing I have never heard before or since. It was just one continuous roar all the day long. We could hear the shells whistle through the air and see them explode over the city and among our men, with fearful effect. The sound produced by the shells is any thing but an agreeable one, particularly when one is within reach of them. On Saturday night we were ordered over the river into the town with our ambulances, to remove the wounded into town. Almost every house was used as a hospital. In the field the dead actually lay in heaps, and the groans of the dying and their cries for help and water, were distressing, indeed. We carried the poor, wounded braves off on old doors, shutters, gates, boards, and any thing we could find. The surgeons were engaged all night and all day on Sunday in amputating limbs, and the legs and arms could be seen lying in the yards attached to the houses and even at the church doors in piles. Such sights I never wish to witness again. We met with a sad repulse, no matter what some of the reporters of the daily papers say to the contrary. People at home who rely on the accounts they get from the dailies, will find themselves deceived no little. Those who are out and see, know better how things really are, yet we see by some of the papers that they actually claim a victory, when I am almost positive that we lost at least five to the enemy's one. They had all the advantages in the world. Batteries were planted in all directions, to our right and left. Had we even succeeded in taking the battery upon which we made the charge, we could not have held it five minutes. The rebels had others planted directly behind the one upon which the attempted charge was made. I do not know what loss our division sustained, but our regiment (126th) lost 180 men, in killed and wounded. Our Colonel, (Col. Elder) as brave a man as ever drew a sword, received a severe wound in the hip, in the early part of the fight. Lieut. Fortescue, a gallant young man, of company G, one of the companies raised in our place, (Chambersburg) was killed, and many were wounded in the company (A) to which the writer is attached. We lost three killed: David Washabaugh, Franklin McLaughlin and A. Reitzel. John Oaks and A Houser have since died from the effects of their wounds, and of 15 others wounded there are some of whose recovery we are doubtful. On Monday after the fight, temporary hospitals were erected this side of the river. We were three days in removing them over from the city and from the hospitals back again to the R. R. depot where we loaded them on the cars and sent them to Washington and other places north.

We are now getting ready to move back a few miles, to a more healthy place, and where we can have fuel a little more abundant than it is here. The place we now occupy is a very unhealthy place, at least our surgeons pronounce it so, and we bury two or three every day. The 134th regiment have lost a great many men through sickness, and half the regiment are confined now to the regimental hospitals. A little more sickness and a few more such casualties as the one at Fredericksburg, and the 134th will be wiped out of existence.

We have had delightful weather for some time, but we do not think it can possibly last long. The days are warm and pleasant but the evenings and mornings are cold, though the natives tell us, thus far this is the mildest winter they have known for some time. We trust that it may continue all the winter, as we do not expect to be ordered into winter quarters, and the little shelter tents as they are called, afford us *rather poor shelter* this time of year. Our officers' niggers have a much better time of it and better tents than the private soldier. Such is the fate, though, of the private in a march, the poor soldier must walk with not less than seventy-five pounds to carry, whilst the nigger has a horse to ride, or is ordered by his master into an ambulance. I have seen the dirty blacks ride in the ambulance, when soldiers had to walk that could scarcely get along, yet we dared say nothing.

Our facilities here for writing are none of the best. We have to use a knapsack as a desk, and having that resting on the knee, makes the affair rather uncomfortable, taking into consideration, too, that we have to sit in our *shelter tents*, with half a dozen noisy fellows around you. Before closing, let me describe what the shelter tents are like. They are intended for three men. The tent consists of three pieces of ten cent muslin, with buttons and button holes. These we button together and stretch over a pole laid in forks driven in the ground. The third piece is used as an end piece to close one end. The other end—*we close as best we can.* Then we have to get on "all fours" to get within them. Should this find a place in your columns it may be you may hear from me again.

Yours, &c., SUTOR.

CAMP NEAR FREDERICKSBURG, Va.,
January 5th, 1862.

MR. EDITOR:

Having a few leisure moments and hoping a letter from one of Bedford County's sons now in Dixie, will find a place in your columns, I embrace the first opportunity to state a few facts concerning the battle of Fredericksburg, and more especially relating to the conduct and bravery of Company K, of the 133d Pennsylvania Regiment. On the 13th of last month we left camp and soon found ourselves on the banks of the Rappahannock in full view of the two contending armies. To me it was an unpleasant sight, but after some time of serious meditation the scene became more familiar.—Orders were soon given to move forward and cross the creek on the pontoon bridge. While crossing, we were shelled terribly, but without any serious effect. After marching back and forth through the city for some time, to get our regiment in front, (for we are the 3d battalion, but when it comes to fight we are the first) we started for the bloody work assigned to us, and at 2½ o'clock A. M., we were drawn up in line of battle in front of the enemy. We were scarcely formed when the order was given to 133d to unsling knapsacks, charge bayonets, and forward! Onward we went, charging at a double quick, in mud up to our ankles, over dead men, dead horses, fences, &c., until we arrived within seventy-five yards of the enemy, when we halted and a general engagement ensued. During the charge our men were exposed to a most raking fire from the front, also from the right and left, but nothing seemed to deter us. Having arrived at our first point, we concluded to move a little closer to the enemy, to have a *fair understanding*. We did so, but in so doing, we lost a great many men, although we held the position for two hours, fighting our best. The Second Brigade of our Division, by this time came to reinforce us.—They charged through our ranks, fired and fell back, which caused a retrograde of the whole Division to the position we first occupied.—Here we lay in the mud all night, without blankets, having lost them in the engagement. At daylight the engagement was renewed. During the whole day we remained in this position, under a heavy fire, but without serious loss. At 6 A. M., we marched back to the city and slept as best we could, in the streets. At 4 P. M., we recrossed the river and marched back to our old camp, through mud and rain, where we have been ever since, feasting on Uncle Sam's hard tack and pickled pork. The health of the company is as good as can be expected under existing circumstances.

Allow me to say that company K did its duty, both officers and privates, and well deserves the praise of its country. No braver men fell in battle than you will find in our list of killed and wounded. We deeply mourn their loss, but hope it will be their eternal gain.

LIST OF KILLED.

2d Serg't, D. F. Steel, shot in head.
Private Zopher P. Shaw, " "

WOUNDED.

Corp. James Weaverling, in the hand.
Private John McClelland, in arm.
" Josiah McClelland, in head.
" Andw G. Shroyer, in foot, leg and side.
" Henry Riley, in thigh and finger.
" Henry Musser, in arm.
" Harris Finley, in neck.
" Herman Klahre, in breast.
" Thomas Barkman, in head.
" Henry Border, left arm shot off, at the shoulder.
" Robert Campbell, in arm.

MISSING.

James A. Croyle.
Levi Steel.

I neglected to state that Henry Gibson, Co. K, of Bloody Run, is highly complimented by the regiment for his bravery. He fired oftener, and was more exposed than any other man in the regiment. During the hottest of the engagement he remarked to Captain Tate, "*Captain, I'm giving it to them!*" The Capt. ordered him to leave the place, or he would be shot.—He replied, "O, they won't hurt me." And he did escape unhurt, only receiving several shots through his canteen. Such courage is rarely found in a boy of his age.

Yours most Resp'ly
CO. K.

(Correspondence of the Public Ledger.)

Letter from Harrisburg.

Organization of the Legislature—Speaker of the House—Speaker of the Senate—United States Senator—Removal of the Legislature to Philadelphia.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 6, 1863.

The annual meeting of the Legislature has attracted to this place a large concourse of persons—members and senators, office seekers, candidates for United States Senator and their attendants, and the usual number of spectators to witness the opening of the session. The Democrats having, for the first time in five years, a majority in the House of Representatives, and having considerable patronage to dispense in the shape of offices, large and small the array of hungry expectants has been unusually formidable. The fate of all the candidates was determined last night in a caucus of the dominant party, and the members have thus relieved themselves of the importunity of the applicants.

John Cessna, of Bedford county, received the nomination for Speaker last night and was this afternoon elected to that position by the full vote of his party friends. Mr. Cessna is a favorite with both political friends and foes, and cannot fail to make an acceptable Speaker. Of the one hundred members of the House, he is unquestionably the best fitted for the position to which he has been elevated. As a ready Parliamentarian he is unrivaled, as well as in the capacity to govern a large deliberative body. He is as quick as thought in determining the knottiest questions of order, and almost invariably correct in his decisions. Mr. Cessna is a lawyer by profession. He was a member of the House from Bedford at the Session of 1850; was re-elected in the fall of that year and chosen Speaker at the Session of 1851; from that time until last year he occupied no public position. In the fall of 1861 he ran for the Legislature in the district composed of the counties of Bedford and Somerset, and obtained a majority in Bedford, but was beaten by a handful of votes in the district. He came here last year, and contested the seat of the sitting member on the ground that the Constitution secured to Bedford county a separate representation. He succeeded, and represented Bedford county during three-fourths of the session.

Last fall he was re-elected without opposition, and to-day was chosen to fill the third position in the Commonwealth.

Mr. Cessna's only rival in the caucus was Col. Wm. Hopkins, of Washington, who was Speaker of the House at the memorable Buckshot war session, Canal Commissioner and a member last year.

More Definite news from Vicksburg.

SHERMAN'S REPULSE COMPLETE.

Reverse at Galveston.

The Sloop-of-War Harriet Lane Captured—Steamer Westfield Blown Up.

Accounts of the Disaster.

CAIRO, January 10.—Dispatches from Memphis, dated this morning, say that Gen. M'Clerland has arrived at Vicksburg, and superseded Gen. Sherman in the command of the forces engaged in the attack on that place.

CAIRO, Jan. 11.—By arrival to-night from the mouth of the Yazoo river we have authentic accounts from Vicksburg. Gen. Sherman's repulse was complete. The entire force, under direction of Gen. M'Clernand, re-embarked on Saturday in transports, closely pressed by the rebel advance, which, coming in range of our gunboats, was driven back with severe loss.—At last accounts the entire fleet of transports, with the troops, had arrived at Island Eighty-two, on their way to Napoleon. There is nothing definite from Banks and Farragut, though rumors of their advance are in circulation.

New York, Jan. 11.—The Creole arrived to-night from New Orleans with dates to the 3d inst. She was detained by Gen. Banks to bring dispatches for Gen. Halleck.

Purser Cook, of the Creole, reports by the arrival of the gunboat Clifton, at Southwest Pass, on the evening of the 3d: I learn that early on the morning of the 1st inst., the rebels made an attack by land and water on the Federal forces at Galveston. Our gunboats were attacked by five rebel steamers, protected by double rows of bales of cotton, and loaded with troops armed with rifles, muskets, &c.

The Harriet Lane was captured, by boarding, after about all her officers and men, including Capt. Wainwright and Lieut. Lee, and the crew, 130 all told, had been killed by musketry firing from the rebel steamers. My information states that but one or two of the officers and twelve or fifteen of the crew escaped death. The gunboats Clifton and Owasco were engaged and escaped, the former losing no men and but one wounded. The Owasco lost one killed and thirteen wounded. Two barks, loaded with coal, fell into the hands of the enemy. The flagship Westfield being ashore, in another channel, her crew were transferred to the transports, and Commander Renshaw fearing that she would fall into the hands of the rebels, blew her up. By some mismanagement or accident, the explosion occurred before the boat containing Com. Renshaw, Lieut. Zimmerman and the boat's crew got away, and they consequently were blown up with the ship.

The Miasma and Foul Vapors generated by the hot sun will be far more deadly to our Volunteers than the enemy's bayonets. In the Indian and Crimean Campaigns, HOLLOWAY'S PILLS were used in enormous quantities. They kept the troops in perfect health. Only 25 cts. per Box. Soldiers supply yourselves. 217

WHOOPING COUGH OR CROUP, however severe, may be alleviated and cured by the use of *Madame Zadoc Porter's Curative Balsam.*

This invaluable Medicine possesses the extraordinary power of relieving immediately *Whooping Cough, Hoarseness, Difficulty of Breathing, Huskiness* and Tickling in the Throat. It loosens the Phlegm, and will be found to be very agreeable to the taste. It is not a violent remedy, but emollient—warming, searching and effective. Can be taken by the oldest person or youngest child. For sale by all Druggists, at 13 and 25 cts. per bottle.

January 23, 1863,—1y.

—MARRIED—

SUTER—KRIGAR.—On Thursday evening, January 1st, 1863, by John Smith, Esq., Mr. D. L. Suter to Miss Sarah Krigar, all of St. Clair tp., Bedford co., Pa.

—DIED—

MOYER.—On the 11th of December, 1862, in the hospital at Beaufort, S. C., John Moyer, of Co. H, 55th Pa. Vols., aged 19 years.

SHANNON.—On the 13th inst., Ambrose Cramer, infant son of O. E. and Mary V. Shannon, aged 29 days.

MILLER.—on the 17th inst., at the house of her daughter, Mrs. A. Ling, in Bedford tp., Mrs Roseann Miller, aged 87 years, 1 month and 29 days.

This aged pilgrim long lived in her Master's service—in the days of her youth she entered that service and continued steadfast in the faith unto the end. But she has now laid down the staff of the pilgrim, for the crown of rejoicing, the weapons of her warfare, for the palm of victory. While humble confidence in the power of God's sustaining grace, she selected Paul's Song of triumph, as the text, from which a sermon should be preached at her funeral:—"O death where is thy sting? O grave, where is thy victory? The sting of death is sin; and the strength of sin is the law. But thanks be to God, which giveth us the victory, through our Lord Jesus Christ." I Cor., 15 ch., 55

New Advertisements.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Whereas letters testamentary to the e state of Peter Schell, late of Schellsburg, dec'd., have been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of said decedent will make known the same without delay to

JOAN S. SCELL, Schellsburg,
W. P. SCHELL, Bedford,
Executors.

Jan. 23, 1863.—6ts.

Economy is Wealth!

CURE YOUR COUGH FOR 13 CTS.

The BEST and CHEAPEST Household REMEDY in the World.

Madame ZADOC PORTER'S

GREAT COUGH REMEDY.

Madame ZADOC PORTER'S Curative Balsam is warranted if used according to the directions, to cure in all cases Coughs Colds, Whooping Cough, Asthma, and all affections of the throat and Lungs.

Madame Zadoc Porter's Balsam is prepared with all the requisite care and skill, from a combination of the best remedies the vegetable kingdom affords, its remedial qualities are based on its power to assist the healthy and vigorous circulation of the blood, thro' the Lungs. It is not a violent remeby, but emolient warming, searching and effective; can be taken by the oldest person or the youngest child.

Madame Zadoc Porter's Balsam has been in use by the public for 18 years, and has acquired its present sale simply by being recommended by those who have used it to their afflicted friends and others.

MOST IMPORTANT.—Madame Zadoc Porter's Curative Balsam is sold at a price which brings it in the reach of every one to keep it convenient for use of a single bottle will prove to be worth 100 times its cost.

NOTICE.—SAVE YOUR MONEY!—Do not be persuaded to purchase articles at 44. to $1 which do not contain the virtues of a 13 cent bottle of Madame Porters Curative Balsam, the cost of manufacturing which is as great as that of almost anyother medicine and the very low price at which it is sold, makes the profit to the seller apparently small, and unprincipled dealers will sometimes reccommend other medicines on which their profits are larger, unless the customer insist upon having Madame Porter's and no other. Ask for Madame Porter's Curative Balsam, price 13 cents, and in large bottles at 25cents, and take no other. If you cannot get it at one store you can at another.

☞Sold by all Druggists and Storekeepers at 13 cts., and in larger bottles at 25 cts.

HALL & RUCKEL, Proprietors,
NEW YORK.

January, 23, 1863.—1y.

THE SOLDIER'S TRUE FRIEND.

Always Ready.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Long marches, sore and stiff joints, blistered and inflamed feet, all these the Soldier must endure MOTHERS, REMEMBER THIS, when your sons are grasping their muskets to meet danger, think what relief a single pot of this ALL HEALING and COOLING Salve will give to the one you love when far away from home and friends. It hardens and makes tough the feet so that they can endure great fatigue. It soothes and relieves the inflamed and stiffened joints, leaving them supple, strong and vigorous, while for.

Sabre cuts and Gunshot Wounds,

It stands unequalled, removing and preventing every vestige of inflammation and gently drawing the edges together, it quickly and completely heals the most frightful wounds.

Wives and Sisters of Volunteers.

You cannot put into the Knapsacks of your Husbands and Brothers, a more valuable or more necessary gift than a supply of this

Extraordinary Military Salve.

The lonely sentry walking his rounds at night, exposed to drenching rains and chil night air, is often seized with most VIOLENT PAINS, COUGH and SUFFOCATING HOARSENESS, first symptoms of QUICK CONSUMPTION, but if supplied with HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT, all danger is averted. a few Pills taken night and morning, and the Ointment briskly rubbed twice a day over the throat and chest will remove the SEVEREST PAINS and stop the most distressing and DANGEROUS COUGH. Therefore we say to the whole Army,

Soldier's Attention!

See to your own health, do not trust to the Army supplies although most valuable. Thee PILLS and OINTMENT have been thoroughly tested, they are the only remedies used in the European Camps and Barracks, for over forty years Doctor Holloway has supplied all the Armies in Europe, and during the CRIMEAN CAMPAIGN he established a depot at Balaclava, for the exclusive sale of these GREAT REMEDIES. many a time his special Agent there has sold over a ton in weight of the Ointment in a single day. These terrible and fatal enemies of the SOLDIERS IN CAMP,

Diarrhea, Dysentery, Scurvy, Sores & Scrofulous Eruptions,

al disappear like a charm before these PILLS and OINTMENT, and now while the cry rings throughout the land,

TO ARMS! TO ARMS!!

Do not let these brave men perish by disease, place in their hands these PRECIOUS REMEDIES, that will enable them to resist the dangerous exposures, the Fevers, the Chills, and the wounds which they cannot avoid, and what is more, cannot frequantly get succor in the moment of need, whereas if our brave men have only to put their hands into their Knapsacks and find a sure remedy there for all the casualties of the battle field. How many thousand of lives would thus be saved who would otherwise perish before relief could be obtained.

CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the words "HOLLOWAY, NEW YORK AND LONDON," are discernible as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light*. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at the manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine, throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cts, and $1 each.

☞There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

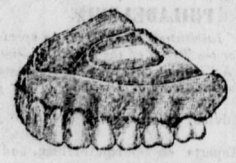
January 23, 1863.—1y.

O Yes! O Yes!!

The subscriber having taken out Auctioneer and Sale License, will attend wherever desired on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

WILLIAM A. POWELL.

January 16, 1863.



C. N. HICKOK,
DENTIST.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations entrusted to his care.

NATURAL TEETH filled, regulated, polished, &c., in the best manner, and ARTIFICIAL TEETH inserted from one to an entire sett.

Office in the Bank Building, on Juliana street, Bedford.

CASH TERMS will be strictly adhered to.

In addition to recent improvements in the mounting of ARTIFICIAL TEETH on Gold and Silver Plate, I am now using, as a base for Artificial work, a new and beautiful article, (Vulcanite or Vulcanized India Rubber) stronger, closer fitting, more comfortable and more natural than either Gold or Silver, and 20 per cent. cheaper than silver. Call and see it.

C. N. HICKOK.

Bedford, January 16, 1863.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of Fi. Fa. Vend. Exponas and Levari Facias to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House, in the borough of Bedford, on Saturday, the 7th day of February, 1863, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following real estate, viz:

All that tract of land composed of several smaller tracts containing 300 acres more or less, about 100 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log dwelling house, blacksmith shop, log stable and other out buildings thereon erected, adjoining lands of D. Dicken's heirs, John C. Morgart and others, situate in Cumberland Valley township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Jacob Boor.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 50 acres, more or less, about 45 acres cleared and under fence, with an old log house and old stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of John Cook, Jacob Comp and others, situate in Harrison township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Andrew Geller.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 30 acres, more or less, about 6 acres cleared and under fence, with a small cabin house and small stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Christopher Nicodemus, Barclay's heirs and others, situate in Harrison township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Henry Lehr.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 100 acres, more or less, all cleared and under fence, with a two story dwelling house, double log barn and other out buildings thereon erected, also, an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Jacob Zimmers, Henry Koontz and others, situate in Bedford township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of E. B. Trout.

ALSO—One lot of ground, containing about half an acre more or less, all cleared and under fence, with a two story rough cast house and log stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Daniel Miller's heirs, John Brumbaugh and others, situate in South Woodberry township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of William Straley.

ALSO—All that certain messuage and tract of land, situate on Broad Top Mountain, in Broad Top township, Bedford county, adjoining lands of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad and Coal Company, lands of Daniel Broadstone, Cunningham & Co., and others, containing 69 acres and sixteen perches, and taken in execution as the property of R. Bruce Petrikin.

ALSO - All defendant, Andrew Wolford's, right, title and interest in and to one tract of land, containing 60 acres more or less, about 10 acres cleared and under fence, with an unfinished log house thereon erected, adjoining lands of Geo. Troutman, George May and others, situate and lying part in Juniata and part in Londonderry township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Andrew Wolford.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 606 acres more or less, about half an acre cleared, with a cabin house and new saw mill thereon erected, adjoining lands of Martin Hoover et al.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 10 acres more or less, adjoining lands of Eli Hoover, James Bowser and others, situate in Liberty township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Jacob S. Hoover.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 55 acres more or less. about 40 acres cleared and under fence, with a double log house and double log barn thereon erected, also, an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of John Snyder, Jacob S. Ritchey and others, situate in Snake Spring township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Franklin South.

ALSO—All the defendant, George Snyder's interest in and to a certain saw mill on the premises of the said George Snyder, situate in Union township, Bedford county, near the public road leading from Mowry's mill to Texas, and the lot of ground curtilage appurtenances necessary to said mill, and taken in execution as the property of Geo. Snyder.

ALSO—One tract of land, containing one hundred acres, more or less, about sixty acres cleared and under fence, having thereon erected a log house, log barn and other out buildings, adjoining lands of Eckhart Horns heirs, land lately of John Shafer and others, situate in Juniata Township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Gideon Hiteshew.

ALSO—Two lots of ground in the town of Martetta, fronting about 60 feet, each, and extending back about 140 feet, with a two story log dwelling house and frame stable theron erected, adjoining lots of Joseph C. Dull, on the South, an alley, on the North, land of Adolphus Ake, and the East, and Public Road on the West, and taken in execution as the property of Frederick Corl.

JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.

Bedford, January 16, 1863.

Register's Notice.

All persons interested are hereby notified that the following named accountants have filed their accounts in the Register's office of Bedford county, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court in and for said county, on Tuesday, the 10th day of February next, at the Court House, in Bedford, for confirmation:

1 The account of John L. Grove, administrator of the estate of Isaac Grove, late of Monroe township, dec'd.

2 The account of Henry Wertz and John J. Wertz, executors of the last will and testament of John Wertz, late of Cumberland Valley township, dec'd.

3 The account of David Barnet, administrator of the estate of Robert Barnet, late of Middle Woodberry township, dec'd.

4 The account of Nathan Robison, administrator of the estate of James Smith, late of Southampton township, dec'd.

6 The account of Isaac Ritchey, executor of the last will and testament of Susanna Ritchey, late of Snake Spring township, dec'd.

6 The account of O. E. Shannon, trustee for the sale of the real estate of Jas. Smith, late of Southampton township, dec'd.

7 The account of John Shoemaker, administrator of the estate of John Gorsuch, late of Hopewell township, dec'd.

8 The account of Alexander Holsinger, administrator of the estate of Elizabeth Schriner, late of Middle Woodberry township, dec'd.

9 The account of D. S. Longenecker, acting executor of the last will and testament of Joseph Keagy, late of Middle Woodberry township, dec'd.

10 The account of John Sill, administrator of the estate of Henry Beltz, late of Napier township, deceased.

11 The account of Anthony Zimmer administrator of the estate of Daniel Zimmers late of Bedford township deceased.

A. B. BUNN, Register.

Bedford, January 16, 1863.

List of Causes,

Put down for Trial at February Term, 1863.

John H. P. Adams	vs William Adams
Samuel J. Way	vs Dr. F. C. Reamer
David Imler	vs Joseph Crisman
Reed, Rupp & Schell's use	vs M. McIlwaine et al.
James W. Ritchey	vs Jacob Hinish's adm'r.

A. B. BUNN, Proth'y.

Bedford, January 16, 1863.

List of Grand Jurors

Drawn for February Term, Second Monday, (9th day) 1863.

Jacob Anderson, Foreman, Solomon Feight, Frederick H. Beegle, John L. Grove, Frank. Beard, Emanuel J. Diehl, Jacob Rinard, Thomas M. Lynch, David Reighard, William Carn, Wilson M. Sams, Joshua Browning, Jacob Feightner, John Allison, John Filler, Daniel R. Barley, Frederick Schnebley, Jacob Semler, Philip Hardman, Adam Diehl, Jacob Guyer. Cornelius Whetstone, George Mortimore, John Boor.

List of Petit Jurors

Drawn for February Term, Second Monday, (9th day) 1863.

Jacob Beckley, James Mortimore, Jacob May, Abraham Snowden, Wiliam Robison, Joseph Ferguson, James Mullin, Samuel Stahl, Samuel Grove, Jacob Aldstadt, John Riley, Josiah Miller, George Metz, John Ward, Adam Oster, Simon Stuckey, Abraham Croyle, Stephen Weaverling, Thos. Donaboe, Andrew Mortimore, John C. Keyser, Henry Wilhelm, William Dibert, John Riley, jr., George Carr, Peter Cramer, Peter F. Lehman, Abraham Hull, William Gorsuch, John Beal, Daniel Cypher, John R. Jordan, Jacob S. Brown, Henry S. Fluke, George Barthelow, James Shirley, A. J. Snively.

January 16, 1863.

NOTICE.

The following named persons have filed their petitions and will make application to the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the county of Bedford, to be held on the second Monday (9th day) of February next, for Tavern Licenses:

Daniel Weimer,	Clearville.
George W. Teigart,	Six Mile Run.
Philip G. Morgart,	West Providence.
Frederick Berkhimer,	St. Clairsville.
Joseph Stonel,	Bloody Run.
John Hillegas,	Buena Vista.
J. L. Prince,	Saxton.
Aaron Reed,	Foot Cove Moun. S. W.
George Stucky.	Napier Township.
John P. Weaverling,	Bloody Run.

January 16, 1863.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed to report a distribution of the moneys in the hands of Esther Strayer, administratrix c. t. a. of Nicholas Strayer, dec'd., to and amongst those legally entitled to the same, will attend to the duties of his appointment on Friday the 30th day of January, inst., at his office in Bedford, at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, when and where all parties interested can attend.

JOHN P. REED, Auditor.

January 16, 1863.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed to distribute the money in the hands of the Sheriff of Bedford county, raised on sale of the real estate of Adam Earnest, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bedford, on Monday the 2d day of February, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where all parties interested can attend.

JOHN P. REED, Auditor.

January 16, 1863.

NEW JERSEY LANDS FOR SALE.

ALSO,

Garden or Fruit Farms,

Suitable for Grapes, Peaches, Pears, Raspberries, Strawberries, Blackberries, Currants, &c., of 1, 2½, 5, 10 or 20 acres each, at the following prices for the present, viz: 20 acres for $200, 10 acres for $110, 5 acres for $60, 2½ acres for $40, 1 acre for $20. Payable by one dollar a week.

Also, good Cranberry lands, and village lots in CHETWOOD, 25 by 100 feet, at $10 each, payable by one dollar a week. The above land and farms are situated at Chetwood, Washington township, Burlington county, New Jersey. For further information, apply, with a P. O. Stamp, for a circular, to

B. FRANKLIN CLARK,
No. 90, Cedar street, New York, N. Y.

KIMMELL HOUSE,

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN,

C STREET, BETWEEN 4½ AND 5TH STREETS,
Near the National Hotel, and two squares from the Railroad Depot,

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Fine Parlors for the Accommodation of Ladies.

Room and Board per day - - -	$2 00
Room and Board per week - - -	10 00
Rooms, alone, per day - - - -	1 00
Meals, each, - - - - - -	50
Meals, per week, alone, - - - -	5 00
Lodging, if the room is vacated by 7 a. m.	50

The KIMMELL HOUSE is newly and elegantly furnished, and in every respect a first class Hotel. I invite the public to call and examine.

A. F. KIMMELL, Proprietor.

The best Livery Stable in the City, Attached.

GENERAL STAGE OFFICE.

The following Stages run from the Kimmell House daily: To Leonardtown, St. Mary's Co., Md, via Jurrattsville, T. B. Beantown, Byrontown, Hewesville, Charlotte Hall, Chaptico, and Leonardtown. Also a tri-weekly line to Port Tobacco, leaves the Kimmell House every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at ½ past 7 a. m., via Piscataway, Duffield, to Port Tobacco.

A. F. KIMMELL, Agent.

January 16, 1863.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that I have purchased from Henry B. Meyers, the following personal property viz:

One two horse wagon, one Four horse wagon, one yearling colt, three milk cows, eight head of young cattle, and nine head of sheep, which I have left in possession of the said Henry B. Meyers during my pleasure, Thereby forewarn all persons from purchasing said property, or in anywise meddling with the same or any part thereof, as I have paid the said Meyers for the same.

FRANCIS BEARD.

Jan. 9th 1863.*

NOTICE OF APPEALS.

Notice is hereby given that appeals will be held at the Commissioners' Office, at Bedford, for the different districts of the County, as follows:

For Middle Woodbury, Schellsburg Borough, Harrison and Union, on Monday, January 26th.

For Snake Spring, Broad Top, Liberty and Hopewell, on Tuesday, January 27.

For Londonderry, Cumberland Valley and Southampton, Wednesday, January 28th.

For St. Clair, South Woodbury, Monroe and Napier, on Thursday, January 29th.

For West Providence, East Providence, Juniata, Colerain, Bloody Run Borough, Bedford Borough, and Bedford Township, on Friday, January 30th.

By order of the Commissioners,

JOHN G. FISHER.
Clerk.

Bedford Jan. 9th, 1863.

STRAY SHEEP.

Came to the premises of the subscriber, residing in St. Clair township, about the middle of June last, a Ewe and two Lambs, a crop off the left ear of each, no other marks. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take them away or they will be disposed of according to law.

JOHN FEASTER.

January 9, 1863.—3ts.

SIX CENTS REWARD.

Ran away from the subscriber residing in Juniata township, a bound boy named Joseph Creiger, he had on when he went away a cap, Kentucky Jean round about and pants. The above reward but neither thanks nor charges will be paid for bringing him back.

JAMES E. BURNS.

Jan. 9, 1863.—2ts*

Pension & Bounty Claims.

Cessna & Shannon have received all the forms and instructions for procuring Soldiers Pensions & Bounty money. The earlier application is made the sooner claims will be attended to at Washington.

CESSNA & SHANNON.

January 2, 1863.—tf. Bedford, Pa.

Glen Savage Mills.

The subscriber having a large Steam Saw Mill erected on the late George Mowry tract of timber land, is now ready to receive orders for

LUMBER,

such as White Pine Boards, Plank, Spruce Scantling and Boards, Plastering Lath, Shingling Lath, Shingles, Fencing Boards and Bridge Timbers of any length up to thirty-six feet, Oak or Pine.

☞Orders left at my house in Bedford, or at the Mills, will be thankfully received. Prices moderate.

THOS. C. GARRETT.

Bedford, January 2, 1863.—6m.

Public Sale
OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on the premises, in Union township, on Saturday the 24th day of January next, the following Real Estate, late the property of John Corle, dec'd, to wit:—A TRACT OF LAND, containing ninety three acres, sixty six perches and the usual allowance of six per cent. for roads, &c., adjoining lands of Jacob Corle, on the east, Isaac Imler, on the west, and Castleton Ake on the north and south.

The improvements are a story and a half log house, a log stable and apple orchard, with about fifty acres cleared and under fence. There is a fine spring of water not far from the house, and in other respects the property is a desirable one.

Terms—One-half of the purchase money in hand and the balance in two equal annual payments without interest, secured by judgment bonds. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

GEO. W. CORLE, Adm'r.

December 19, 1862.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters Testamentary on the estate of Benjamin Mills, late of Monroe tp., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Southampton tp., all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

NATHAN ROBISON,
Ex'or.

Jan, 2, 1863.—6ts.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of John Wesley Hartzell, late of Snake Spring township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford county, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

GEORGE SMOUSE, Jr.,
NICHOLAS KOONS,
Adm'rs.

January 2, 1863.—5ts*

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed auditor to distribute the balance in the hands of Solomon Rice, adm'r. of Andrew Rice, late of Cumb'd. Valley tp., dec'd., will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bedford, on the 26th day of January, 1863, at 1 o'clock, when all interested may attend.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
Auditor.

January 16, 1863.

THE MAGIC TIME OBSERVER.

The Perfection of Mechanism.

BEING A HUNTING AND OPEN FACE, OR LADY'S OR GENTLEMAN'S WATCH COMBINED.

One of the prettiest, most convenient, and decidedly the best and cheapest timepiece for general and reliable use, ever offered. It has within it and connected with its machinery, its own winding attachment, rendering a key entirely unnecessary: The cases of this Watch are composed of two metals, the outer one being fine 16 carat gold. It has the improved ruby action lever movement, and is warranted an accurate timepiece. Price, superbly engraved, per case of a half dozen, $204.00. Sample Watches, in neat morocco boxes, for those proposing to buy at wholesale, $35.00, sent by express, with bill payable on delivery. Soldiers must remit payment in advance, as we cannot collect from those in the Army. Address

HUBBARD BROS. & CO., Sole Proprietors,
Cor. Nassau and John Streets, N. Y.

January 2, 1863.—6w.

Public Sale
OF
REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county the subscriber executor of the last will and and testament of Mrs. Mary Ann Buxton, Dec'd will offer at public sale on the premises, in Southampton township, on,

SATURDAY, JANUARY 31ST, 1863,

the following described tract of land, late the property of said Dec'd., viz:

ONE TRACT OF LAND,

adjoining lands of David Waters on the north Sarah Imes, on the west, David Howsare's Heirs on the West, Artemas Bennet on the South and others, containing about 66 acres, about 20 acres cleared and under fence a portion of which is meadow, the residue is timbered. The buildings are a story and a half Log dwelling house, also a small stable thereon erected.

Possession given on the 1st day of April next. Terms—CASH.

F. BUXTON,
Ex'r.

January 2, 1863.—ts.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of Jacob Fluke, late of Hopewell township, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, residing in South Woodberry township, by the Register of Bedford county, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN B. FLUKE, Adm'r.

January 2, 1863.—6ts.

Save Costs!!

The accounts and notes due the late firm of Oster & Carn, have been left with me for collection. Persons indebted will please make immediate payment, otherwise costs will be added without respect to persons.

H. NICODEMUS.

Bedford, December 19, 1862.

O Yes! O Yes!

I take this method of informing the public that I have taken out Auctioneer and Sale License, and will attend whenever desired on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. Apply to

D. T. AKE.
St. Clairsville, Bedford Co., Pa.

December 19, 1862.—6m.

O Yes! O Yes!!

I take this method of informing the public that I have taken out Auctioneer and Sale License, and will attend whenever desired on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

Persons wishing the services of the auctioneer will please call upon the undersigned before advertising. Apply to

JOHN ALSIP
Bedford Pa.

Jan. 2, 1863.

O Yes! O Yes!!

The undersigned having taken out Auctioneer and Sale License, is now ready to CRY SALES on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. It will be recollected that no one is legally entitled to act as a crier of Sales, unless he procures a license. Address,

LEVI AGNEW,
Bedford, Pa.

Jan. 2, 1863—tf

ENTIRELY VEGETABLE

NO ALCOHOLIC PREPARATION

A PURE TONIC MEDICINE.

DR. HOOFLAND'S

CELEBRATED

German Bitters,

PREPARED BY

Dr. C. M. JACKSON, Phil'a., Pa.

WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE

LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE

Chronic or nervous debility, diseases of the kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach,

such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness, or blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for food, fulness or weight in the Stomach, sour Eructations, sinking or fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, swimming of the head hurried and difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, Fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, pain in the side, back, chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

And will positively prevent YELLOW FEVER, BILLIOUS FEVER, &c.

THEY CONTAIN

NO ALCOHOL, OR BAD WHISKEY!

They will cure the above diseases in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred.

Induced by the extensive sale and universal popularity of Hoofland's German Bitters, (purely vegetable) hosts of ignorant Quacks and unscrupulous adventurers, have opened upon suffering humanity the flood gates of Nostrums in the shape of poor whiskey, vilely compounded with injurious drugs, and christened Tonics, Stomachics and Bitters.

Beware of the innumerable array of Alcoholic preparations in plethoric bottles, and big bellied kegs under the modest appellation of Bitters; which, instead of curing, only aggravate disease, and leave the disappointed sufferer in despair.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

Are not a new and untried article, but have stood the test of fifteen years trial by the American public; and their reputation and sale are not rivaled by any similar preparation.

The proprietors have thousands of letters from the most eminent

CLERGYMEN
LAWYERS,
PHYSICIANS,
AND
CITIZENS,

Testifying, of their own personal knowledge, to the beneficial effects and medical virtues of these Bitters.

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?
If you do, use HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

From J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge.

Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent medicines in general, though distrust of their ingredients and effects, I yet know of no sufficient reason why a man may not testify to the benefit he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this city, because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend Robert Shoemaker, Esq., for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement to try them, when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these Bitters, at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had not felt for six months before, and had almost despaired of regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing me to the use of them.

J. NEWTON BROWN.

Philadelphia, June 23, 1861.

From the Rev. JOSEPH H. KENNARD, Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church.

DR. JACKSON—DEAR SIR:—I have been frequently requested to connect my name with commendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail, but usually I doubt not it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes.

Yours, very respectfully,

J. H. KENNARD.

Eighth, below Coates st., Phil., Dec. 24.

From the wife of ALDERMAN WUNDER, Germantown.

Germantown, June 1, 1861.

DR. C. M. JACKSON—SIR:—It gave me pleasure two years ago, to give you a certificate, testifying what the German Bitters had done for me. I am now perfectly cured of all those diseases your medicine professes to cure, viz:—Dyspepsia, Chronic and Nervous debility, diseases of the Kidneys, &c. The powerful influence it exerts upon Nervous prostration is surprising. I have been consulted frequently in reference to your Bitters, and without hesitation, have recommended it for the above complaints, and in every instance it has effectually cured. Your medicine has a great reputation in Germantown and is now sold in every Drug store, and in most of the Grocery stores here. If any one should question what I say, let them come to Germantown, and I will prove to their satisfaction, that the Bitters have cured in this vicinity more than twenty cases of the above disease. Respectfully,

HANNAH WUNDER.

Main st., above Rittenhouse, Germantown, Pa.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEIT.

See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON" on the WRAPPER of each bottle.

Principal Office and Manufactory, No. 631, Arch Street.

JONES & EVANS,
[Successors to C. M. JACKSON & Co.,] PROPRIETORS.

For sale by the Druggists in Bedford.
George B. Amick, St. Clairsville.
J. M. Barndollar & Son, Bloody Run.
John S. Schell, Schellsburg.
G. R. Barndollar, Woodberry.

June 13, 1862—1y.

★★★

DR. SWEET'S

INFALLIBLE

LINIMENT

THE

GREAT REMEDY

FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, STIFF NECK AND JOINTS. SPRAINS, BRUISES, CUTS AND WOUNDS, PILES, HEADACHE, AND ALL RHEUMATIC AND NERVOUS DISORDERS.

For all of which it is a speedy and certain remedy, and never fails. This Liniment is prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the famous bone setter, and has been used in his practice for more than twenty years with the most astonishing success.

AS AN ALLEVIATOR OF PAIN. it is unrivaled by any preparation before the public, of which the most skeptical may be convinced by a single trial.

This Liniment will cure rapidly and radically, Rheumatic Disorders of every kind, and in thousands of cases where it has been used it has never been known to fail.

FOR NEURALGIA, it will afford immediate relief in every case, however distressing.

It will relieve the worst cases of HEADACHE in three minutes and is warranted to do it.

TOOTHACHE also will it cure instantly.

FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY AND GENERAL LASSITUDE arising from imprudence or excess, this Liniment is a most happy and unfailing remedy. Acting directly upon the nervous tissues, it strengthens and revivifies the system, and restores it to elasticity and vigor.

FOR PILES.—As an external remedy, we claim that it is the *best* known, and we challenge the world to produce an equal. Every victim of this distressing complaint should give it a trial, for it will not fail to afford immediate relief, and in a majority of cases will effect a radical cure.

QUINSY AND SORE THROAT are sometimes extremely malignant and dangerous, but a timely application of this Liniment will never fail to cure.

SPRAINS are sometimes very obstinate, and enlargement of the joints is liable to occur if neglected. The worst case may be conquered by this Liniment in two or three days.

BRUISES, CUTS, WOUNDS, SORES, ULCERS, BURNS AND SCALDS, yield readily to the wonderful healing properties of DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT, when used according to directions. Also, *CHILBLAINS, FROSTED FEET, AND INSECT BITES AND STINGS.*

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut,
the Great Natural Bone Setter.

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut,
is known all over the United States.

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut,
Is the author of "Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment."

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Cures Rheumatism and never fails.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Is a certain remedy for Neuralgia.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Cures Burns and Scalds immediately.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Is the best known remedy for Sprains and Bruises.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Cures Headache immediately and was never known to fail.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Affords immediate relief for Piles, and seldom fails to cure.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Cures Toothache in one minute.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Cures Cuts and Wounds immediately and leaves no scar.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Is the best remedy for Sores in the known world.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Has been used by more than a million people, and all praise it.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Taken internally cures Colic, Cholera Morbus and Cho.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Is truly a "friend in need," and every family should have it at hand.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Is for sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents.

A FRIEND IN NEED. TRY IT.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT, as an external remedy, is without a rival, and will alleviate pain more speedily than any other preparation. For all Rheumatic and Nervous disorders it is truly infallible, and as a curative for Sores, Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, &c., its soothing, healing and powerful strengthening properties, excite the just wonder and astonishment of all who have ever given it a trial. Over one thousand certificates of remarkable cures, performed by it within the last two years attest the fact.

To Horse Owners!

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT FOR HORSES is unrivaled by any, and in all cases of lameness, arising from Sprains, Bruises or Wrenching, its effect is magical and certain. Harness or Saddle Galls, Scratches, Mange, &c., it will also cure speedily. Spavin and Ringbone may be easily prevented and cured in their incipient stages, but confirmed cases are beyond the possibility of a *radical cure.* No case of the kind, however, is so desperate or hopeless but it may be alleviated by this Liniment, and its faithful application will always remove the Lameness, and enable the horse to travel with comparative ease.

Every Horse Owner

should have this remedy at hand, for its timely use at the first appearance of Lameness will effectually prevent those formidable diseases, to which all horses are liable, and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless.

DR. SWEET'S

Infallible Liniment,

IS THE

SOLDIER'S FRIEND,

And thousands have found it truly

A Friend in Need.

CAUTION.

To avoid imposition, observe the Signature and Likeness of Dr. Stephen Sweet on every label, and also "Stephen Sweet's Infallible Liniment" blown in the glass of each bottle, without which none are genuine.

RICHARDSON & CO.
Sole Proprietors, Norwich, Ct.
MORGAN & ALLEN, General Agents,
46 Cliff Street, New York.

☞Sold by all dealers everywhere.

December 5, 1862.—1y.

Public Sale

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the subscriber will sell at public sale, on the premises, in St. Clair township, on

SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1863,

the following real estate, late the property of Geo. Mock, dec'd., viz:

A Tract of Land,

situate in said township, on both sides of Bobb's creek, adjoining lands of Henry Yont, Jacob Ewig, Berkheimer's heirs and others, and containing one hundred acres, more or less.

The improvements are a two story log dwelling house, with kitchen attached, double log barn, smoke house, spring house, and other out buildings; also, a tenant house and stable. A large portion of the land is cleared and under fence, about ten acres of which are meadow, and as much more can be converted into meadow as may be desirable. This farm is good quality creek bottom and slate land, and is susceptible of fine cultivation.

Terms—One-half of the purchase money in hand, to be paid at the confirmation of the sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments without interest; or, if the subscriber should prefer it, one third of the balance, after payment of debts, will be left in the land for the use of the widow, the whole to be secured by judgments or bonds and mortgage.

ABRAHAM H. HULL,
December 26, 1862. Administrator.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

To the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace, and Constables in the different Townships in the County of Bedford, Greeting.

KNOW YE that in pursuance of a precept to me directed, under the hand and seal of the Hon. **JAMES NILL**, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Sixteenth District, consisting of the counties of Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset, and by virtue of his office of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail delivery for the trial of capital and other offenders therein and in the General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace; and JOHN TAYLOR and JAMES BURNS, Jr. Esqs., Judges of the same Court in the same County of Bedford, You and each of you are hereby required to be and appear in your proper persons with your Records, Recognizances, Examinations, and other remembrances before the Judges aforesaid, at Bedford, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace therein to be holden for the county of Bedford, aforesaid on the second Monday of February, (being the 9th day,) at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, there and then to do those things to which your several offices appertain.

GIVEN under my hand at Bedford, on the 16th of Jan, in the year of our Lord, 1863.

JOHN J. CESSNA,
Sheriff's Office, Bedford, } *Sheriff.*
January 16, 1863. }

Something New!

If you want to buy bargains call and see my new stock of

SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, TRUNKS,

WHIPS, COLLARS, HORSE BLANKETS,

AND EVERY ARTICLE IN MY

BUSINESS.

Being thankful for the liberal patronage already extended to me, I feel assured that persons buying will not forget their own interest, but call on me at my old stand on the corner opposite the Washington Hotel, and next door to the post office,

Come one, come all, and examine for yourselves. Every man that has a horse needs a bridle, so come and get one for only one dollar.

J. B. MAGILL.
November 14, 1862.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS!!

MRS. S. E. SIGAFOOS

Has just returned from the city with her usual assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting of the latest style of dress goods, such as

French and English Marinoes; French Marino Robes; Plain and Figured Repts; Cashmeres, Delaines and Prints.

ALSO,

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT

OF WOOLEN GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Hoods, Clouds, Sontags, Garibaldi's, and Opera CAPS.

Felt and Velvet BONNETS

OF THE LATEST STYLE, TRIMMED & UNTRIMMED.

FLOWERS, RUCHES, RIBBONS, PLUMES AND DRESS TRIMMINGS OF ALL KINDS.

A splendid assortment of Imported and American

FURS,

which are being sold at prices much lower than ever before offered in this market.

☞All who wish FURS should avail themselves of this opportunity of procuring for themselves an

Elegant Set of Furs,

AT THE REDUCED PRICES.

ALSO—Every variety of FANCY GOODS, together with Ladies' Morocco BOOTS and SHOES; SHAWLS, MUSLINS, CAMBRICS, HOSE, GLOVES, BUTTONS, &c., &c.

All of which having been bought for *CASH*, will be sold at prices that will DEFY ALL COMPETITION.

☞Call and examine the goods and prices for yourselves before purchasing elsewhere.

SARAH E. SIGAFOOS.
Bedford, December 5, 1862.

GREAT ARRIVAL!

A. B. CRAMER & CO.,

Have just opened a very large supply of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

All of which will be offered at the very lowest prices, for CASH OR PRODUCE.

☞A short credit will be given those who pay promptly.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine the

LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT

of Goods ever opened in Bedford.

November 14, 1862.

NEW GOODS!!

COME AND SEE

THE

Mammoth Stock

AT

J. M. SHOEMAKER'S

CHEAP STORE,

NOW OPENING.

His customers and the public generally are invited to call and examine for themselves.

HIS GOODS

ARE OF THE BEST QUALITY, AND

CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!

LOOK

TO YOUR OWN INTEREST

BY EXAMINING MY STOCK.

A LARGE LOT OF

READY-MADY CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes,

OF EXCELLENT QUALITY,

AND VERY CHEAP,

form a part of my new stock.

WINTER WEAR,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Ladies' Dress Goods,

GROCERIES,

QUEENWARE, &C., &C.

All to be had at the store of J. M. Shoemaker.

Bedford Oct. 24, 1862.

JUNIATA MILLS.

THE subscribers, having leased this well known manufacturing establishment, are now prepared to do

CARDING AND FULLING,

in the best of style. They are also manufacturing and keep constantly on hand, for sale or trade, CLOTHS, CASSIMERS, SATINETTS, BLANKETS, STOCKING-YARN, &c. Having a practical knowledge of the business and employing none but competent and experienced workmen and being determined, to spare no efforts to give satisfaction to their customers, they respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

TERMS for carding and fulling strictly cash. They have on hand a large stock of goods which they desire to trade for good clean wool.

The highest cash price will be paid for good clean tub-washed wool.

J. & S. S. LUTZ.
May 16, 1862.

Barley Wanted!

We will pay the highest price in cash for one thousand bushels of Barley.

A. B. CRAMER & Co.
Nov. 21, 1862.

Iron City College

PITTSBURG, PA., Corner Penn and St. Clair Sts

The largest Commercial School of the United States, with a patronage of nearly 3,000 Students, in five years from 31 States, and the only one which affords complete and reliable instruction in all the following branches, viz: Mercantile, Manufacturers, Steam Boat, Railroad and Book-keeping. First Premium Plain and Ornamental Penmanship; also, Surveying and Mathematics generally.

$35.00

Pays for a Commercial Course. Students enter and review at any time.

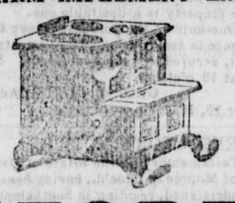
☞Ministers' sons' tuition at half price.

For Catalogue of 86 pages, Specimens of Business and Ornamental Penmanship, and a beautiful College view of 8 square feet, containing a good variety of writing, lettering and flourishing, inclose 24 cents in stamps to the Principals.

JENKINS & SMITH, Pittsburg, Pa.
April 19, 1862.

Hartley's Hardware

FARM IMPLEMENT AND



STOVE & HOUSE

STORE,

Has just been reinforced, and now contains the largest and best selected stock ever brought to Bedford county. His GOODS were nearly all bought at the old cheap rates, are all paid for, and will be sold to suit the times for cash or produce.

☞Call at the old sign of the PADLOCK and see for yourselves.

Cook Stoves & Heating Stoves,

IN GREAT VARIETY, AT HARTLEY'S

If you want a GOOD, HONEST, Heavy Plated Stove, Warranted in full—if you want a Beautiful and Good Heating Stove, either for Coal or Wood, Go to Hartley's.

HARTLEY keeps all kinds of Cooking Utensils,

Boilers, Bake Pans, Griddles, Gridirons, Waffle Irons, Iron Pots, Brass and Porcelain Kettles, Stove Pipe, &c., &c., all at the lowest prices.

Also—THE BEST STOVE BLACKING that ever came from Germany can be had at Hartley's.
October 24, 1862.

Come this Way

FOR BARGAINS!!

FALL AND WINTER STOCK.

J. B. FARQUHAR,

MANN'S CORNER, JULIANA STREET

Is just opening a large stock of

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Dress Coats, Over Coats, Pants & Vests

SHOES AND BOOTS,

Mens' and Boys' Shoes and Boots, Ladies and Misses Shoes as cheap as the cheapest.

GROCERIES.

Coffee, Sugar, Syrup Molasses, Tea and a general assortment of Spices.

Tobacco and Cigars.

Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, with an assortment of Choice Cigars.

FARMERS will find it to their interest to give us a call, as we are trading for Grain and Country Produce.

November 14, 1862.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

THE Advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. The only object of the Advertiser in sending the Perscriptions is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh,
Kings County, New York.
Oct. 31—3m,

JOB MANN. G. H. SPANG.

MANN & SPANG,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

The undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

SAMUEL KETTERMAN,

BEDFORD, PA.,

☞Would hereby notify the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved to the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business pertaining to his office.

Bedford, Aug. 1861.,

JOHN CESSNA. O. E. SHANNON.

CESSNA & SHANNON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

☞Have formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. Office nearly opposite the *Gazette* Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Aug, 1, 1861.

JOHN P. REED,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.

☞Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Aug, 1, 1861.

W. M. HALL. JOHN PALMER.

HALL & PALMER,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

☞Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to there care. Office on Julianna Street, (nearly opposite the Mengel House.)

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND LAND SURVEYOR,

Will attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.

WILL PRACTICE IN BEDFORD AND FULTON COUNTIES.

A. H. COFFROTH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

SOMERSET, PA.,

Will hereafter practice regularly in the several Courts of Bedford county. Business entrusted to his care will be faithfully attended to.

December 6, 1861.

DR. B. F. HARRY,

BEDFORD, PA.,

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofius.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

JOHN BORDER,

GUNSMITH, BEDFORD, PA.

Shop at the east end of town, one door west of the residence of Major Washabaugh.

☞All guns of my own manufacture warranted.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

JACOB REED, G. W. RUPP, J. J. SCHELL,

REED, RUPP AND SCHELL,

BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,

BEDFORD, PENN'A.

☞DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted.

Deposits solicited.

REFERENCES.

Hon. Job Mann, Hon. John Cessna, and John Mower, Bedford Pa., R. Forward, Somerset, Bunn, Raiguel & Co., Phil. J. Watt & Co., J. W. Curley, & Co., Pittsburg.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,

CORNER OF WOOD AND THIRD STREETS

PITTSBURGH, PA.

HARRY SHIRLS PROPRIETOR.

April 12 1861.

MINERAL SPRING HOTEL.

THE undersigned has opened the above named Hotel a few doors South of the Court House, (formerly kept by Mrs. Filler, as a boarding House) where he will be happy to accommodate all who may favor him with their patronage. Boarders will be taken by the week, month or year. Persons attending Court will find this House very convenient.

The Bed Rooms in this Hotel are very large and well ventilated and furnished in the best style.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquor.

The Stable will be in charge of a good and attentive hostler.

JOSEPH ALSIP.
April 25th, 1862.

Office of JAY COOKE,

SUBSCRIPTION AGENT,

AT JAY COOKE & CO., BANKERS,

114 SOUTH THIRD STREET

Philadelphia, Nov. 1, 1862.

The undersigned, having been appointed SUBSCRIPTION AGENT by the Secretary of the Treasury, is now prepared to furnish, at once, the

New Twenty Year 6 per ct. Bonds

of the U. States, designated as "Five-Twenties." redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, after five years, and authorized by Act of Congress, approved February 25, 1862.

The COUPON BONDS are issued in sums of $50, $100, $500 $1000.

The REGISTER BONDS in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1000 and 5000.

Interest at Six per cent. per annum will commence from date of purchase, and is

PAYABLE IN GOLD,

Semi-Annually, which is equal, at the present premium on gold, to about EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

Farmers, Merchants, Mechanics, Capitalists, and all who have any money to invest, should know and remember that these Bonds are, in effect a FIRST MORTGAGE upon all Railroads, Canals, Bank Stocks and Securities, and the immense products of all the Manufacturers, &c., &c., in the country: and that the full and ample provision made for the payment of the interest and liquidation of principal, by Customs Duties, Excise Stamps and Internal Revenue, serves to make these Bonds the

Best, Most Available and Most Popular Investment in the Market.

Subscriptions received at PAR in Legal Tender Notes, or Notes, and checks of banks at par in Philadelphia. Subscribers by mail will receive prompt attention, and every facility and explanation will be afforded on application at this office.

A full supply of bonds will be kept on hand for immediate delivery.

JAY COOKE,
Subscription Agent.
Nov. 7,—3m

Union Hotel,

WEST PITT ST., BEDFORD, PA.

V. STECKMAN, Proprietor.

This excellent hotel is now prepared to accommodate the public in the best manner and on the most liberal terms. A splendid

LIVERY STABLE

is attached to this hotel. [May 9, 1862.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION.

PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed! afflicted with Virulent and Chronic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

Medical Advice given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the New Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage acceptable. Address, Dr. DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 S. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

May 31st, '61

Ho! This Way!!

NEW GOODS,

FRESH FROM THE EASTERN CITIES.

Ladies Dress Goods, Latest Style and Color. Silks; Merinos, Cashmeres, De Laines, Calicoes, Ginghams, Muslins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Collars, Braids, Balmorals, Skeletons, Gaiters and Shoes of every description.

GENTS WEAR.

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Jeans and Shirts.

Ready Made Clothing.

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, &c.

Also, a laerg stock of

HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE AND GROCERIES.

Remember our motto, "Quick sales and short profits."

☞Call and see our Cheap Goods.

P. A. REED.
November 14, 1862.

BEDFORD HOTEL

AND GENERAL STAGE OFFICE.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, on Pitt Street, where he would be happy to meet his old friends, and the public generally.

It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to render comfortable all who give him a call. The tyuse will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants wil be engaged.

Persons visiting the Bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the travelling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

☞Boarders taken by the week, month, or year, on favorable terms.

☞Ample and comfortable stabling is attached de this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also, a safe and convenient carriage house.

ALL THE STAGES STOP AT THIS HOTEL.

JOHN HAFER,
Aug. 1, 1860. Proprietor

Blymire & Son's

STOVE DEPOT,

SIGN OF THE "MILL SAW."

The largest and best assortment of PARLOR, COOKING and HEATING STOVES in Bedford county. We have all kinds and patterns. Among the Cooking Stoves may be found the

Wellington, Prince Royal, Sir John Franklin, Continental, Victor, Summer Rose, &c.

The WELLINGTON, we will warrant to be the largest, heaviest and best Stove sold. It is larger than any other Cooking Stove of the same number, and at the same price. We have the *sole agency* for the sale of this stove, and also of the PRINCE ROYAL.

We have Room Stoves of different patterns and latest styles, at prices from $5.00 to $14.00.

HARDWARE.

We have a large and full assortment of *Hardware and House Furnishing Goods. Oils, Paints, Wooden Ware, Brooms, Brushes, Shoemaker's Findings, Saddler's Findings, and every thing found in a First Class House Furnishing Store.*

Our Goods were bought at CASH prices and will be sold low.

No. 1 Coal Oil, warranted best quality.

We manufacture and will Wholesale and Retail, TIN, COPPER and SHEET-IRON WARES. Roofing and Job work done to order.

☞All orders promptly attended to.

GEORGE BLYMIRE & SON.
November 14, 1862.

THE GREAT CAUSE OF

HUMAN MISERY.

Just published in a sealed envelope, Price 6 cents; A Lecture by Dr. CULVERWELL, on the cause and cure of Spermatorrhœa, Consumption, Mental and Physical Debility, Nervousness, Epilepsy, Impaired Nutrition of the Body; Lassitude, Weakness of the Limbs and the Back, Indisposition, and Incapacity for Study and Labor; Dullness of Apprehension; Loss of Memory; Aversion to Society: Love of Solitude; Timidity; Self-Distrust, Dizziness; Headache; Affections of the Eyes; Pimples on the Face; Involuntary Emissions, and Sexual Incapacity, the Consequences of Youthful Indiscretion, &c., &c.

☞This admirable Lecture clearly proves that the above enumerated, often self afflicted evils, may be removed without medicine and without dangerous surgical operations, and should be read by every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under Seal, to any address, in a plain, sealed envelope, on the receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by addressing

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, New York, Post office box, 4586.
October 17, 1862.

VALUABLE FARM

FOR SALE.

An excellent farm, situated 4½ miles North East of Bedford, in Bedford township, containing

180 Acres, More or Less,

is offered at private sale on very reasonable terms. Eighty acres of this farm are cleared and under fence. The improvements consist of a

Two Story Log House and Barn,

A young orchard of choice fruit, &c., &c. The farm adjoins lands of Charles Smith, Tho's. Hughes, and others. The title is entirely free from all incumbrances. For further particulars inquire of the editor of the Gazette, or

JOHN H. RUSH, Bedford, Pa.
March 21, 1862.—tf.

Kollock's Dandelion Coffee.

This preparation, made from the best Java Coffee, is recommended by physicians as a superior NUTRITIOUS BEVERAGE for General Debility, Dyspepsia, and all billious disorders. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of coffee will use this without injurious effects. One can contains the strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee.—Price 25 cents.

KOLLOCK'S LEVAIN,

The purest and best BAKING POWDER known, for making light, sweet and nutritious bread and cakes. Price 15 cents.

MANUFACTURED BY

M. H. KOLLOCK, Chemist,
Corner of Broad and Chestnut Streets;
PHILADELPHIA,
And sold by all Druggists and Grocers.
February 28, 1862.—1y*

EMPIRE OF FASHION.

PEACE TO BE DECLARED

On the Ninth of June

CHEAP CASH FANCY STORE!

SHUCK BROTHERS will open a new and splendid stock of Fancy Dry Goods, in the new building, one door West of S. & W. Shuck's dry goods store, on the 5th of June, to consist, in part, of

FANCY DRESS SILKS, CHALLIES,

Poplins, Grenadines, De Laines, Berages,

FRENCH LAWNS, FANCY PRINTS, &c,

SILK and CLOTH MANTILLAS, New Styles!

SHAWLS, in great variety!

MOURNING AND LACE GOODS,

of every description!

READY MADE BONNETS, BONNET TRIMMINGS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS,

CHILDREN'S HATS AND FLATS,

LADIES' GAITERS, SLIPPERS and fine laced Boots

CHILDREN'S do do. do.

NOTIONS, in Great Variety.

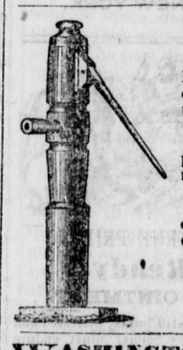
Stockings, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Dress Trimmings, Perfumery, &c., &c.

The above stock will consist of every article usually kept in First Class Fancy Stores, *selected by a lady of superior taste and experience*, who has spent the greater portion of her life in the business, in Second Street and Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. She will take charge of the establishment, and we ask our patrons and the public generally, to call and examine her stock before purchasing elsewhere.

SHUCK BROTHERS.

N. B.—The old firm of S. & W. Shuck also ask a call to see their new stock lately arrived, and a continuance of public patronage.

S. & W. SHUCK.
May 23, 1862.



PUMPS!!!

I am engaged in selling the Erie Pump—certainly the only pump well adapted to this climate.

Persons in need of a good pump will do well to give me a call.

☞Orders from all parts of the county will be attended to with promptness.

ADDRESS:
WM. C. SNIVELY,
Schellsburg.
Aug. 1, 1862.—3m

WASHINGTON HOUSE,

BEDFORD, PA.

MRS. S. FILLER would respectfully announce to her friends in Bedford County, and to the public generally, that she has leased, for a term of years, the large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOUSE," and lately kept by MRS. COOK. This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS" and persons attending Court, will find this house a pleasant and comfortable temporary home.—Every attention will be paid to the comfort and accommodation of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges moderate.

Extensive stabling is attached to this hotel, and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance. Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

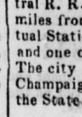
March 30th, 1860.

DRUGS AND BOOKS

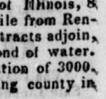
H. C. REAMER.

JULIANNA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.,

In the stand formerly occupied by Dr. F. C. Reamer



WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnish tine, Window Glass, Glassware



ceived, a large stock of American, French and English perfumery. Also, a great variety of fine Soaps for toilet use. Tooth pastes, Hair Tonic's, Hair Dyes, that will color various shades, from a light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnaies, Segar cases, &c.

—ALSO—

Have and will keep constantly on hand, a supply of Coal Oil, Burning fluid and Camphine, with a great variety of the most modern and best style of coal oil and fluid lamps.

Pure Wines and Brandies for medical use, Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars, Snuffs, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use, will keep a full supply constantly on hand.

—ALSO—

Dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religious, Poetical, Historical, Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works, in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery, Cap, Note, Post, and Wrapping Paper, Blank Books, of every size and quality, Diaries, Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Notes and Receipts.

☞Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.

☞Physicians' Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.

Dec. 16, 1859.

W. W. MAIR. JOHN S. DAVISON.

MAIR AND DAVISON,

Importers and Dealers in

Saddlery, Carriage and Trunk Hardware and Trimmings,

NO. 127 WOOD STREET,

Pittsburg Penn'a,

FOR SALE,

OR EXCHANGE.—

Three tracts of very choice farm land, containing 160 acres in each tract, situate on the Illinois Central R. R., in Champaign co., State of Illinois, 8 miles from the city of Urbana, and 1 mile from Rantual Station on said road. Two of the tracts adjoin, and one of them has a never failing pond of water. The city of Urbana contains a population of 3000. Champaign is the greatest wheat growing county in the State. Address,

F. C. REAMER,
Bedford, Pa.